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Poetry.

BRACE UP AND HUSTLE.

The whole world seems against you
Brace up, man, and hustle!
Joys come but to the few?
They're here for all who'll work!
But they won't come if you mope
And fritter away your chances;
With life you've got to cope,
And seize all it advances.
They only lose who shirk!
So jump into the tussle.
Brace up, man, and hustle!

You've fought and been defeated?
Brace up, man, and hustle!
Of fame you've been cheated?
It's but an empty name!
What though you've fought and fell,
If your life shows something tried;
You've played your part full well,
Though you failed to stem the tide.
Fame's but a term for aim!
So spring into the tussle.
Brace up, man, and hustle!

While life holds out keep steady;
Brace up, man, and hustle!
For every chance be ready;
He wins who's on the spot!
For when the storm rides highest,
And the future darkest seems,
Success and joy are nighest,
To crown your fondest dreams.
Strike while the iron's hot!
So get into the tussle.
Brace up, man, and hustle!
—W. J. H., in Philadelphia North American.

SONG OF THE WESTERN STAR.

Oh, heavenly gem, what raptured eyes
Await thy glow in yonder skies,
When gloaming's flush is soft and deep
And lovers true their trysting keep.

Oh, star of hope, so like the spring,
That brings bright bloom to everything,
And mark the close of winter's sway,
How welcome is thy joyous ray!

Art thou a jewel that the sun,
Betrothed to evening, placed upon
Her gently blushing maiden brow,
In token of that tender vow?

Or is thy light some distant shrine,
Where dwells forever song divine;
In whose transcendent, living flame
Is found the fire of fadeless fame?

Elect of all the hosts above
To shine for sweet, unchanging love,
Thy gleam bids earth to know that this
Of every boon is purest bliss.

A vesper and a vernal queen
Alike art thou, oh star, when seen
In thy calm glory o'er the world,
As sunset splendors are unfurled.
—Lucien V. Rule.

LOVE AND SORROW.

Love 'mid the roses is straying.
Glad with his song, and his laughter,
Never he sees the shadow
Following—following after.

Never he sees the shadow,
Never he cares for sorrow,
Sweet is life 'mid the roses.
Why should he think of to-morrow?

Love, with his bow and his quiver,
Never grows old, or older.
Wounded hearts bleed at his coming,
Bold his arrows, and bolder.

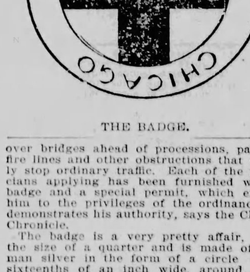
Love 'mid the roses is straying.
Glad with his song, and his laughter,
The sorrow that comes with loving,
Is the shadow following after.
—Jeanette La Flamboy.

Miscellany.

PHYSICIANS' BADGES.

Might Be a Good Thing to Introduce in Toledo.

Over 800 physicians in Chicago have already taken advantage of an ordinance passed by the council a few weeks ago, giving them the right of way on the streets and



THE BADGE.

over bridges ahead of processions, parades, fire lines and other obstructions that usually stop ordinary traffic. Each of the physicians applying has been furnished with a badge and a special permit, which enables him to the privileges of the ordinance and demonstrates his authority, says the Chicago Chronicle.

The badge is a very pretty affair, about the size of a quarter and is made of German silver in the form of a circle three-sixteenths of an inch wide, around a red cross in the center. The cross is of red enamel and the circle of white, with the lettering, as shown in the accompanying cut.

The ordinance also applies to ambulances and is made to include all physicians driving in answer to professional calls, to fires or accidents. It is designed to afford relief as quickly as possible to people who require the services of a physician. The permits, signed by the mayor and city clerk, and the badges are issued from the city clerk's office on payment of a 50-cent fee. The ordinance has been effective about one month and the number of doctors using the privileges granted them will soon reach 1,000, demonstrating the popularity of the ordinance and its provisions.

ORIGIN OF THE CAT.

Jesus Threw His Glove Down to Free an Old Negro Woman.

When I stepped on the cat her limp and her cries were so piteous I took her to the kitchen to apologize in a saucer of cream and ask Mammy to care for her, says a writer in the Journal of American Folk Lore.

"Did you trod on dat cat?" I certainly is mighty sorry, for it's bound to be onlucky for you if you hurt a cat."

I noticed the opinion that to kill a cat brought ill luck, but had not heard anything about accidentally hurting one.

"My mercy, chile, don't you know it is a sin to kill a cat? Dus you know anything about cats and how they come to be here on this earth?"

I acknowledged my ignorance, unless they were included in the general creation and procession into the ark.

"Well, white folks don't know nothing 'cept what they read out a books. Wa'n't no cats in no ark, and, it's a sin to kill a cat, 'cause a cat is Jesus's right-hand glove. Jesus was down here once on dis here earth, walking around just like a man. I 'spects you heard about that, didn't you? It's all put down in the Bible, they tells me. I never went to school, so I can't read nor write, don't know one letter from the next, but it's all writ down in the Bible, what God sent down from heaven in a bush all on fire right into Moses's hand. It's, indeed, it is God's own truth, jest as I am telling you. When Jesus was here in this world, He went round constant visiting cullud folks. He always was mighty fond of cullud folks.

"So one day He was a-walking along, and He come to a poor old cullud woman's house. When He went in the door and give her 'howdy,' she stand still and look at Him right hard. Then she say 'Lord' (she never seen nor heerd tell of Him before, but something in her just seem to call His name,) and she kept on a-looking and a-looking at Him hard, and she say over again, 'Lord, is jest mizzable.' Then He say, 'Woman, what you mizzable for?' Then she say, the third time, 'Lord, I is mizzable, for the rats and the mice is a-eating and a-destroying everything I got. They's done eat all my cornmeal, and all my meat; they's done eat all my clothes. They's eat holes in my bed, and now they's jest ready to eat me myself, and I am that mizzable, I don't know no more what to do.'

"Jesus He look long time at her, mighty hard, and He say, 'Woman, behold your God!' and then He pulled off His right-hand glove, and flung it down on the floor. Soon as that glove touched that floor it turned into a cat, right then and right thar, and it began a-scratching all them rats, and all them mice, more'n any cat done since when it do its best. Indeed it did, made out of Jesus's right-hand glove, before that woman's own eyes—the four fingers for the legs, and the thumb for the tail—and that's the truth 'bout how cat's got here. Guess you know now why it's a sin to kill a cat, and 'bliged to be unlucky to hurt one."

Not in Demand.

The experience of the favorite sons has demonstrated very clearly that the dark horses might as well remain in their stables.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE MAN FROM THE WEST.

He Finds Greater Dangers in the City Than Upon the Plains.

"So you were a pioneer in the early days of the West?"

"I was," answered the graybeard, to the Buffalo Express.

"And you lived out among the hostile Indians?"

"Yes."

"Lived with a rifle in your hands and in hourly expectation of being the mark for a hidden enemy's bullet?"

"It was something like that."

"Do you know, I often think a life like that must be terrible. I should think the mere strain on the nerves would kill a man in a short time—holding your rifle in your hand all the time, always conscious that a moment's relaxation of vigilance may mean death."

"Oh, I don't know," replied the graybeard. "When I came back from the West I was 60 years old and did not have a gray hair. I got off the railroad train and started to walk across the street. Half way over I heard the dingedest clanging and yelling right on my heels I ever heard, and somebody gave me a push that sent me clear to the curb. Then when I looked around I saw I'd come within an ace of being run over by a trolley. Never had so narrow an escape from Indians.

"I went into a saloon close by to get a drink and settle my nerves. While I was standing at the bar a couple of fellows got into a scrap and one of them threw a heavy beer mug. Didn't hit the other fellow, but it came within a sixteenth off an inch of my right temple.

"I started to walk up town and the first crossing I came to a policeman grabbed me by the shoulder and jerked me across so quick it made my head swim. I looked to see what was the matter, for there were no car tracks on the street, and I saw that I had just escaped from being run down by a hackman who was hurrying to catch a train.

"Up street a little further somebody yelled, 'Look out!' at me, and when I jumped a big icicle fell off a roof and struck just where I had been standing.

"I got to my hotel and was heading for the door when somebody grabbed me and asked me if I wanted to be killed. They were hoisting a safe into a second story window over where I had been trying to go, and I hadn't more than got out of the way before the rope broke and it dropped.

"I went to bed and about midnight I was called up by a bell ringing over my head and found the place was on fire and I had to slide down a rope to escape. Being a sound sleeper, they'd had hard work to wake me and I had barely touched the ground when the roof fell in.

"When I looked in the glass next day I saw the first streaks of gray that had ever showed themselves in my hair. Oh, there's dangers in civilized life as well as out on the plaines!"

A FRENCH TRAGEDY.

Beautiful Claudine Lebot in a Paris Madhouse Cell.

In a madhouse cell, with starting eyes that see following her the form of her murdered lover and with his reproaches eternally sounding in her ears, Claudine Lebot, one of the prettiest girls in Paris, sits and shivers or else buries her face in the pillows of her cot to shut out sight and sound.

In one of the poorer quarters of Paris Claudine Lebot presided over the house of a pensioned soldier, George Remond, 47 years old. The man was insanely jealous of the girl, who was exceptionally attractive, having small, regular features, a pretty chin, sweet expression, dark eyes and delicate complexion. Frequently the two quarreled and a couple of months ago, after he had threatened to blind her, she seized a hatchet and brained him. As soon as the deed was committed she realized her peril and decided to cremate the body in the fireplace. With a knife she attempted to dismember the corpse but made no progress and, tired out, threw herself down to sleep. The room was a small one and for two or three days she stayed there, working over the corpse. She found she could not arrange it in the fireplace and thereupon decided to place it on the bed and cremate it. Her brain was beginning to give way, and not until she heaped kindling wood over the corpse did she realize that if she set fire to the bed she would also set fire to the house.

So for many days she crouched in the room thinking over plans for disposing of the body, sleeping when she was weary and eating when hunger drove her to it. Several times she crept out in search of food, and a few times she attempted to flee to the country, but the form of Remond pursued her and drove her back to the miserable room, the scene of her crime. One day, as her mental trouble increased, she fancied the corpse sat up in bed and pointed at her "I loved you, Claudine," it said. "It was cruel and wicked of you to kill me, and you shall suffer for it." She listened to its reproaches for hours till she lost consciousness, and when she again awoke it still talked to her. The days went by and still the insane woman cowered beside the body, shivering in terror. Finally, when a month had passed, she could endure it no longer, and rushing out dashed into the office of the

CLAUDINE LEBOT.

chief of police, where she told her story. He, thinking it was the vagary of a disordered mind, soothed her and sent an officer to the number she had given.

The officer was horrified to find affairs as Claudine had described them. The mutilated body of the man lay on the bed under the kindling wood.

The girl has been removed to an asylum. When she falls asleep she starts up with shrieks of terror, and when she is awake she sees before her George Remond, ever-reproachful.

She Wanted Her Gloves.

The returned Californian sat in the parlor awaiting the coming down of his old sweetheart, who was up stairs dressing to go out when he called.

When she descended, she advanced sagerly to meet him while her color began to rise.

After shaking hands with him she said to a girl who was busy about the room:

"Mollie, I've left my kids upstairs. Please go and fetch them."

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the returned lover. "I didn't know you were even married, Johanna, let alone having kids."—Boston Courier.

Barnato Got Even.

Many years ago Barney Barnato rented a little house in one of the frontier towns of South Africa. Barney spent considerable in improving the house, but he quarreled with his landlord and decided to move. By inserting the following advertisement in the local paper the prospective millionaire in some measure got even with his landlord: "Wanted, by a gentleman who agreed to leave dwelling occupied by him in condition in which he found it, 100,000 lively black beetles." Then followed Barney's name and address.—Argonaut.

Running to Seed.

"'Lizabeth," said Farmer Cornroe, laying aside his weekly paper, "is there any more fly leaves in the Bible?"

"Yes."

"An' is all that pokeberry ink gone?"

"Not quite."

"Got er goose quill 'bout the house?"

"I think so; what are you goin' ter do?"

"Goin to write to New Orleans fur a peck o' that new kind o' Mardi Gras seed that the papers is talkin' so much erbout; want ter try it in the lower bottom field for early paseure."—Washington Times.

A Thoughtful Creditor.

Hobson—Wilkes, you remember that fifty I loaned you two years ago—

Wilkes—You are not going to press a friend for payment, are you?

Hobson—Certainly not. Take your time. I only wish to borrow it for a while.—Harlem Life.

Revenge.

"Maw, that man on a wheel knocked me down and made me break the lamp chimney."

"Well, pound the pieces up fine and throw them out where he'll run over them and puncture his tires as he comes back."—Chicago Record.

SHE WHISTLES THE NOTES OF THE SONG SHE HAS COMPOSED AND THE MUSICIAN WRITES THEM DOWN.

M'KINLEY'S BIRTHPLACE.

The Old House at Niles, O., Where He First Saw the Light.

At no point in the United States is Major William McKinley's prestige so great as at Niles, the place of his birth. All through his triumphs there stood, until about a year ago, the low frame building in which he was born and passed many of his boyhood days. On the balcony of this old house McKinley sat and watched the large crowd that had gathered there for the opening of the Republican campaign in 1891. At that time a cradle of pioneer design and marred by years of use was a feature of the parade. It was exhibited as the receptacle in which young McKinley was rocked when he was clamoring for infantile care in free trade lots instead of protection for the masses.

Early in the spring of 1895 the old McKinley home was torn down and the place taken by a brick bank building. The house stood on one of the principal streets of the city, and it had to go. Many Niles citzens favored moving it to some attractive site in the city and there keeping it in its original condition, but it was finally torn down and with slight changes, was re-erected at Riverside park, about one and a half miles south of Niles, where it stands to-day.

The accompanying picture was taken by Artist Charles Holman, of Warren, by personal request of McKinley, two days before the old home was razed. A party of Warren citizens was in Columbus and the then governor gave instructions that

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S BIRTHPLACE.

the best picture obtainable of it should be secured. A photograph of McKinley was included when Mr. Holman prepared the picture, which has recently been copyrighted. A boast of many residents of Niles is that the city is not surpassed in enterprise by any other of its size in the country.

To substantiate this claim there are found within its borders many industries, including iron mills and a large tin plant, built on the strength of the McKinley bill. The same spirit of protection that characterizes McKinley is apparently imbued in the populace of Niles. The people stand for home institutions and the result is that some of the most progressive citizens of the Mahoning valley are found there. An alert board of trade and a determination on the part of nearly all the people to encourage home establishments has made the city a leader in its class.

SHE WON HANDS DOWN.

Result of the First Quarrel a Brilliant Feminie Triumph.

Their first quarrel.

The young wife sat in the gathering twilight, gazing absently out of the window, says Harpers' Bazar, thinking of the event which seemed so long ago—in reality that very morning—which had come to mar the happiness of their hitherto unclouded married life. It had all come up so swiftly, and was over so suddenly, that even now she could scarcely recall how it had first begun. Oh, yes, she remembered. And such a trivial matter, too, that she was almost ashamed now to acknowledge it to herself. To think that a cup of coffee had come between them, and a cup of bad coffee at that! Yes, she confessed to herself that it was bad, and that he had a right to complain. When the bloke of in his gentle way she had felt the hot blood mount to her cheeks, and almost before she knew it she had told him that he had better go to his club, where he would doubtless get better served. This had aroused him, and his reply was to the effect that she was no doubt quite correct in what she said, and that it would be a pretty poor club, etc. Even now she could hear the slam of the door as he went out, and recall the bitter, rebellious feelings that had come over her, and yet how long ago it seemed! Since then, during the long, anxious day, she had had time to reflect. All this angry feeling had gone now, and in place of it she was conscious of a great sadness, a deep remorse. For in the moments of calmness that had come to her she felt that he was right. If she had only been willing at the time to acknowledge that he was right, and to promise better in the future! How many times, she reflected, had he acknowledged himself wrong! But her absurd pride had stood in the way. Never mind, she thought to herself; she would make it up to him. Dear boy! No wonder that he had become angry with her! Would he forgive her now, she wondered. Why did he not come? Oh, the passionate longing for him that she had in her heart! She wished she might go up behind him softly and put her arms around his neck and ask his pardon. And yet, in the midst of her reverie, when he came gently in and stood silently in the middle of the room, she could not, somehow, bring herself to speak first. She continued to gaze out of the window, while he said, as he came up behind her, in just the way that she had pictured that she would come up behind him:

"Darling, will you forgive me?"

Then she turned her head slowly around, and looking at him with a superior smile, replied:

"This time, you foolish boy; but you must promise never to act so again."

The Difference.

"The difference," said Asbury Peppers, though no one had asked him; "the difference between a bicycle pump and an anti-prize-fight law is that one is used to blow up the tires and the other is used to tie up the blowers."

Whereupon the serious boarder told him that he ought to go on the stage, or, if the stage were not available, to go on the next grain.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Valuable Servant.

"Didn't I tell you, Norah, that I should be at home to no one?"

"Yis, ma'am; but the lady has on just the foinest new hat yez iver laid eyes on, an' I t'ought it me Christian jooty to hev yez see it."—Harper's Bazar.

Etiquette of Visits.

Among women it is always considered good manners to go around to the back door of a neighbor's house when on a borrowing errand, to the side door when on an informal visit and to the front door when making a formal call.—Atchison Globe.

Our Serial Story

A SENSITIVE PLANT.

CHAPTER I.

"You see, George—I may call you George, may I not?—you see the dear child is so sensitive, so deliactely susceptible to every change of feeling in those about her, that if I were you—I don't wish to dictate to you, of course; indeed, I do not exaggerate when I say that nothing could be further from my thoughts than any idea of unduly influencing you in the matter—but if I were you I should wait a little longer before approaching the subject with Edina. Let it dawn upon her intelligence gradually, if I may be allowed the expression; let her feel your intentions in the air before you startle her by putting them into words. Words, my dear George, are but a rude vehicle to convey the tenderest aspirations of the heart, and I feel convinced they would be powerless to move her; besides, she would never listen to them. She would be too far frightened."

"But why on earth should she be frightened? Is she so awfully timid?"

"Timid as a starteld fawn, yes. She cannot help it, and I think it very sweet of her. But she must be humored. With such a nature anything like haste or abruptness would clearly be out of place. Give her time to get used to you; time, as I observed just now, to feel that there is something unusual in the air, and then it may be possible to put your proposal plainly into words without alarming her. Remember, she scarcely knows you as yet."

"Yet I've been here for a week, and seen as much of her as she'd let me. The question is, will she like me beteer when she knows more of me? I'm all for a bold plunge, myself."

"I do not advise it; I am convinced that the effect on Edina would be most disastrous."

"But she knows the terms of my cousin's will?"

"Most unhappily she does. I consider that unlucky document the worst enemy you have to contend with. No girl of spirit can endure a marriage that is recommended to her by every consideration of prudence and good sense. It would be most unnatural that she should."

"But if she knows the terms of the will, she knows why I am here. If I don't speak to her soon, she may think I want to back out."

"And if she does think so, so much the better. She will appreciate you all the more if she does not feel sure of you. Besides, to tell you the truth, I have taken a few simple precautions so that Edina does not at present associate you in any way with the man it is so desirable she should marry. Fortunately your name conveyed nothing to her mind, as your cousin did not mention it in the letter he wrote to us on the subject, and she was not present when the will was read. That was why I warned you not to speak of your relationship to that most eccentric old gentleman, but merely to meet her as a chance acquaintance. That, also, was why we advised you to take rooms in the village rather than come direct to us."

"Then why didn't you tell me so frankly at once?" he asked, with a look of some discontent. "I might have spoiled the whole thing by a chance word."

"I could not take a complete stranger such as you then were into my confidence. It was necessary that we should risk something, and knowing how reserved our dear Edina is, we had little fear that you would so soon discuss any but general topics with her, especially as her father and I were always present."

"Yes," he assented, thoughtfully; "you were always present. Perhaps that is why I seem to know so little of her."

"Under no circumstances"—Mrs. Trowbridge spoke impressively—"could you have known much of my daughter in so short a time. Have patience, George; win her confidence gradually; remember always that she is a very timid child, a most sensitive plant."

"I'll bear it in mind. And now I must be going. Is there anything I can do for you in the village? Any letters to post?"

"No, thank you. You will return at dinner time as usual?"

"If I may, Mrs. Trowbridge." And, raising his cap, George Langton strode off down the garden, whistling merrily as he went.

Then Mrs. Trowbridge rose from the low chair in which she had been sitting, and slowly returned to the house. She felt that she had done her best to guard Edina's interests, and had taken every precaution she could think of to prevent any sudden jar. She had prepared George's mind, and pointed out the way he ought to take; it was for him to do the rest; for him—and Edina!

Mrs. Trowbridge sighed, but not from distrust of George. She had only known the young man for a week, but already she felt no uneasiness about him. If only Edina —— but there was never any reckoning on Edina.

George, meanwhile, pursued his way down a shady path till he reached a little wicket gate that led into the fields, and thence to the village.

It was a glorious spring morning, and the ground was carpeted with cowslips, while under the hedge groups of delicate wood anemones drew apart like high-born dames retiring from the vulgar crowd, and shy violets peeped forth warily from the safe seclusion of their sheltering leaves. Beyond the hedge a small copse showed a mist of budding gray-green against the transparent blue of the sky.

George glancing toward it as he strolled across the field, was presently aware of fleeting glimpses of white seen through the trees, and paused for a moment to consider the matter.

"A woman's dress," he muttered. "Is it—can it be—Edina, by Jove! and without her parents to back her! This is an opportunity not to be neglected."

He ran up to the hedge, found a convenient gap, sprang through it and alighted within a yard of the girl, who turned composedly, and looked at him.

"Good morning," she said. Her voice was a very pretty one, and she spoke with great deliberation.

"You look deliciously cool here," he observed.

"I am deliciously cool. My being here is a proof of it," she replied, quietly. "You will agree with me when I tell you that I came here to avoid you."

"May I ask why?" George asked, coloring a little, not so much at the matter of the announcement as at the manner of it. "Have I been so unfortunate as to offend you?"

"You? Oh, no! It is not you in particular, you know, but you altogether. The whole position is wearisome and unpleasant; moreover, it is a false position, and I refuse to countenance it any longer."

"I dare say I'm awfully slow, but—I don't understand," slowly.

"Is it necessary that you should?"

"You are the best judge of that."

She was silent for a few moments, looking at him thoughtfully. At length she broke the silence.

"Do you want to understand?" she asked.

"Yes; I hate to be puzzled."

"And I puzzle you?"

"A little; yes."

"Only a little?"

"Only a little at present. Perhaps if I knew you better, you would puzzle me more."

"At present you only know me by hearsay. I never like people to form their opinion of me in the presence of my family, for it is quite certain to be an erroneous one. Will you do something to oblige me?"

"With pleasure." He spoke with great heartiness.

"Then please dismiss from your mind any wandering ideas you may have picked up as to my character and disposition. My mother is a most excellent woman, but she is no judge of character, though she fancies herself that she is. I warn you, I can not live up to her theories, and you must not expect it of me."

George began to feel a good deal interested. There was certainly more in the girl than her mother had led him to believe; and for the first time since he had learned the terms of his cousins will, he found himself thinking quite indulgently of the old gentleman's eccentricities.

"I promise you I'll be influenced by nobody's theories, but will study the subject for myself—that is, if you will allow me to do so."

"I could hardly help it, I suppose, even if I wished to. One has to resign oneself to the inevitable."

"And am I——"

"The inevitable? Yes."

"But I understand from your mother——"

"Have I not already asked you to understand nothing from my mother?" she interrupted him, with a little air of dignity. "You do not know how often with her the wish is father to the thought. I am perfectly well aware—how could I fail to be?—of the object of your visit to this place. You have come to inspect me, and you are quite welcome to do so. I, meantime, shall have an opportunity of returning the compliment by inspecting you."

She spoke very quietly, and in a cool, matter-of-fact tone that George could not sufficiently admire; it was so utterly unlike what her mother had led him to expect.

"That's only fair," he assented, with a laugh, "but I hope you intend to do your inspecting in a friendly spirit?"

"There is no reason for unfriendliness that I can see. It is a purely business matter."

"Oh, I say!"

"Can you deny it?" and she looked up at him seriously. "The money will be yours if I refuse you."

He made a movement as though about to speak, but checked himself, and she continued without noticing the momentary interruption:

"But the land—I go with the land! No wonder you hesitate!"

"Who told you that I hesitate? I have come here at the first moment I could get away. I wouldn't have seemed to be litate for the world——"

"For fear of hurting my feelings?" with a scarcely perceptible elevation of her delicately defined eyebrows. "That was extremely considerate of you."

"No, not that exactly; but——"

"Then it was for fear of losing the property? Oh, don't apologize! I don't blame you, though I confess this explanation of your early visit is a shock to my self-love. Even stock or commodities have their self-love, I suppose. Such prompt attention to business is very admirable, no doubt, but scarcely flattering."

"You wrong me, Miss Trowbridge," George exclaimed, stung by her words, and the quiet contempt with which she uttered them. "That confounded will has placed me in a horrible position——"

"Thank you, Mr. Langton!"

"Now you know that isn't what I mean——"

"But I quite agree with you. It is a horrible position. Any man with a spark of spirit must feel it so."

"In fact, you think no man with a spark of spirit would ever have accepted the position?"

"I don't see how you could very well have refused to accept it without——"

"Discourtesy to you?" as she hesitated. "That was just how it struck me."

"Not altogether that; and, as you had never seen me—but it is silly to talk of what you might or might not have done. You are here and the mutual inspection has begun. How long is it to last?"

"If you like, I will take my dismissal at once."

"Oh, I wish you would!" There was unmistakable relief in her voice, and in the beautiful grey eyes she raised to his. Only for a moment, however; then her face clouded over again, and she said, despondently: "My people would never let me hear the last of it if you were to go so soon. They would say that I hadn't given you fair chance—though you know that wouldn't be true"—with a defiant glance at him, as though daring him to contradict her. "What's to be done? Can't you suggest any way out of the difficulty?"

"I'm afraid not, unless——" he hesitated a moment. "It wouldn't do for me to stay another week or so, just as a friend, with no ulterior views, you know—just to throw dust in their eyes?"

"Lovely! The very thing!" she exclaimed. "Only it seems hardly fair to let your such a waste of time and——"

"Oh, never mind that! I place myself in your hands, and will help you out of the hole this wretched will has put you in as well as I can. When you think I've been here long enough to save appearances, I will tell your people we don't hit it off, and then there'll be no need to say any more on the subject. We're friends then, on the understanding that we shall never be anything more. Is it a bargain?"

"Yes!" she said emphatically.

CHAPTER II.

Nearly a week had passed, and Mrs. Trowbridge was radient.

Nothing could exceed her satisfaction with the aspect of affairs, except her astonishment that it should be so satisfactory; for Edina and George seemed on the best of terms, and instead of the battle she had dreaded with her daughter, everything appeared to be arranging itself with unexampled tranquility. Edina had never been so bright, or so attractive, and the worthy woman attributed her sweet unconsciousness entirely to her own wonderful forethought, and thanked heaven a hundred times a day that she had at once taken so sensible a view of the matter. For Edina was a difficult subject, and her natural perversity usually far exceeded both her good sense and her worldly wisdom. That she should thus easily fall into the trap so prudently set for her, and fall in love with the very man it was desirable that she should marry, was an altogether unlooked-for culmination of the maternal hopes and fears, and one for which Mrs. Trowbridge could not be sufficiently thankful. Undoubtedly George had taken her prudent counsels in good part and acted upon them with most excellent results.

Oh, he was an admirable young man! and it was a fortunate thing, indeed, that Edina knew so little of the terms of his cousin's will; so that at length when it should be necessary to reveal his identity, she need be no more prejudiced against him than was absolutely unavoidable. Had she dreamed how much his future depended upon her becoming his wife, she would have been more than ever resolved to refuse the man her friends wanted her to accept. How could she—how could any girl—believe in her lover's disinterestedness when he had so much at stake? Edina was fortunately ignorant—in her mother's opinion—that she was doing the very thing that it was desirable she should do; and Mrs. Trowbridge was quite ready to let well alone, and hope for the best. It never occurred to her to wonder at the girl's amazing stupidity in not detecting the dreaded wooer in this new acquaintance whom her parents made so extraordinarily welcome; for the excellent matron was one of those women, who, having once made up their minds that such and such a thing ought to be, immediately conclude that it is; which simplifies life wonderfully. With them the wish is always father to the thought, and they can scarcely bring themselves to believe that anything that they greatly desire should be, has no existence save in their own too fond imagination. It was highly desirable that Edina should not suspect that George Langton was the man she ought to marry; therefore, in the face of all probability, Mrs. Trowbridge was convinced that the girl was really as ignorant as she chose to appear. It was a conviction that pleased her, and did no one else any harm.

Meantime it must be confessed that, since the young people had arranged that George was to prolong his visit merely in order to throw dust in the eyes of the world, they were scarcely going the best way to work to secure that end. It would surely have been wiser to prepare the minds of Edina's parents for the final break by the display of a little temper, or—at the least—some mental constraint; so that they might proceed with confidence to assert that they "didn't hit it on" to people who must already have seen as much for themselves. A gradually growing distaste for each other's society would not have been amiss, considering the end in view; and it was strange indeed that nothing of the sort should be visible in their behavior. Even formal politeness—a cold and constant courtesy—would have been better than the pleasant, friendly, even confidential relations which evidently existed between them, and which were only too well calculated to mislead those who were unacquainted with the truth. It was all very well for them to be friends on the understanding that they would never be more to each other; but to those not in the secret, their growing intimacy seemed to admit of but one interpretation, and without doubt the intimacy was pleasant to both, though each regarded it from a very different point of view.

George, at least, knew that it could not last. He had soon passed beyond the early tentative stage in which mere friendship could afford him any lasting satisfaction, and yet he was bound in honor to make no effort to win more. His peculiar position with regard to the girl, while seemingly making many things easy for him, had in reality placed insuperable obstacles in the way of his wishing her; and now his own promise—speaking when he little thought what the keeping of it might cost him—had taken from him the right to try to do so. He had thrown away all the possibilities of the future, and the present was all that he could now call his own. He would enjoy that present to the utmost, then, and let the future take care of itself. Time enough to think about its difficulties when it should be necessary to face them, in the meanwhile.

In the meanwhile he forgot everything but that he loved her, and that he must not tell her of his love.

And Edina?

Edina, without doubt, liked him, and the present was full of pleasure to her also; but if there were pain in it as well, she hid it successfully beneath a frank gaiety of manner that if not wholly natural, was the very perfection of art. Possibly she felt grateful to him for having so readily consented to resign all pretensions to her hand; possibly she merely wished him to believe her so, and at the same time was not sorry that he should have an opportunity of observing how much he had lost. Mysterious are the ways of women, and a wise man does not readily flatter himself that he understands them. George was not very wise, and he thought it was extremely easy to understand Edina's evident joy and relief at his prompt withdrawal from the position her parents wished him to take up. Thus he self-love. Even stock or commodities have their self-love, I suppose. Such prompt attention to business is very admirable, no doubt, but scarcely flattering."

"You wrong me, Miss Trowbridge," George exclaimed, stung by her words, and the quiet contempt with which she uttered them. "That confounded will has placed me in a horrible position——"

"Thank you, Mr. Langton!"

"Now you know that isn't what I mean——"

"But I quite agree with you. It is a horrible position. Any man with a spark of spirit must feel it so."

"In fact, you think no man with a spark of spirit would ever have accepted the position?"

"I don't see how you could very well have refused to accept it without——"

"Discourtesy to you?" as she hesitated. "That was just how it struck me."

"Not altogether that; and, as you had never seen me—but it is silly to talk of what you might or might not have done. You are here and the mutual inspection has begun. How long is it to last?"

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He was still staying at the village inn; but he spent his days at the Vicarage, where Mrs. Trowbridge always made him heartily welcome; and his evenings at Edina's side, strolling up and down the pretty, old-fashioned garden, or singing duets with her in the dimly-lighted drawing room. And any one seeing them thus constantly together would have thought that all things were working towards the desired end, and that the anxiously expected engagement was about to become an accomplished fact.

Mrs. Trowbridge was a patient woman. She waited a week after her confidential conversation with George without saying another word to him on the subject; but by the end of the week her patience was pretty nearly exhausted, and she began to seek an opport

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Minneapolis Money Plank.

J. F. W., Spokane, Wash., asks: "Will you please give me the silver plank of the Minneapolis platform? Yours, for sound money and McKinley."

The money plank adopted by the national Republican convention at Minneapolis, June 9, 1892, is as follows:

"The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government shall be as good as any other."

This was a straddle, as it was interpreted in the East as meaning the maintenance of the gold standard, and in the silver states as meaning the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The St. Louis convention will be explicit this year. A straddle will not be tolerated.

Perpetual Motion.

C. W., Winfield, Kan., asks: "Has there ever been a perpetual motion machine of any character invented? If not, what is the main obstacle to be overcome?"

There have been hundreds of perpetual motion machines invented, but none of them would work. By a perpetual motion machine is meant a mechanism that will run of itself, and produce power, without receiving any power from any source outside of itself. The "main obstacle" is, that no machine can, by any possibility, create force. Hence, a perpetual motion is absolutely impossible. A careful study of the principles of mechanics would prevent persons from wasting effort on the subject.

Admission of States.

W. W. W., Lincoln, Neb., writes: "I am not a subscriber of The Blade, but hearing of your reputation of answering questions satisfactorily, submit the following:

"When were the following states admitted? When did they become states, and was the President blind-folded when he signed the bill for admission? Washington, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana?"

The Question Bureau is intended only for Blade subscribers and their families. We do not feel called upon to take the time and labor involved in answering questions for persons not patrons of the paper. However, as a courtesy, we answer your queries:

The above states were admitted to the Union, and became states in the dates named: North and South Dakota, both on November 2, 1889; Montana on November 8, 1889; Washington, on November 11, 1889. We do not understand the reason you mean by asking if the President was "blindfolded" when he signed these bills. They were proper and right, and there was every reason why he should sign them.

Senator Mantle's Speech.

R. D. W., Willow Creek, Mont., writes: "After reading Mr. Mantle's speech in the Senate on April 9, 1896, I wish to ask The Blade: What does he mean by the 'silver states?' Does he mean the people in the states, or the senator, and a few men that own rich silver mines in the state? He says 'the House (speaking of the Senate) is powerless and will be powerless without the votes of the silver states.' Now I ask, shall the Republican party indorse free coinage of silver for the benefit of a few rich men who own rich silver mines, and to command the votes of the silver states, or shall they adopt a sound money policy for the benefit of the laboring class and the majority of the people of America, and stand by it?"

We infer that Senator Mantle meant the people of the silver states; but The Blade knows perfectly well that the Republican voters of those states are in no means unanimous for free silver. Do not be worried about the action of the St. Louis convention on the silver question. It will declare for sound money, and against free coinage at 16 to 1. This is as certain as any future event can be.

Petrified Trees.

R. M. B., Decatur, Kan., asks: "Having heard that somewhere in the United States there is located a petrified forest, I write to ask if it is a certainty. If so, in what part is it?"

Fossil tree-trunks are found in many parts of the United States. The geological formations of the vast region between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada have not been fully explored, but in many places in this region fossil tree-trunks are found, and in some cases so numerous as to be called a fossil forest. Their origin is this: In past ages, areas covered with wood were submerged in the waters of the ancient seas, and covered with the silt carried down by rivers. The water contained mineral matters in solution, chiefly silica. As the particles of wood decayed, they were replaced by mineral particles, one by one. When this process was completed, the tree-trunks were replaced entirely by particles of stone and formed what are incorrectly called "petrified" trees. In the course of ages, the country was elevated above the level of the waters, and the winds and rains of centuries gradually wore off the softer soil, leaving those fossil trees on the surface, some standing as they were originally.

The Damage From Free Coinage.

T. R. H., Jasper, Tenn., writes: "I have taken great interest in reading The Blade's explanation of the free coinage of silver. I stand with the Republican party for sound money, be it be paper, silver or gold. I want one hundred cents in the dollar; but I can't see, for the life of me, if the free coinage of silver were adopted at 16 to 1, how it would hurt us."

It would injure everybody more or less, the wage-workers and the farmers most of all. The wage-worker at, say, $2 per day, would get two dollars; but they would buy him only as much as $1 will to-day. The price of everything he has to buy, especially groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., would be double what they are now because the unit of value (the silver dollar) would then be worth only the market price of the silver bullion in the silver dollar, which is now about 51 cents. The price of the staple farm products are fixed by the world's demand, and that price would be the gold price; while everything the farmers buy would be bought on a fluctuating silver standard. However, there is no use discussing this, because there is now but little fear of the adoption of free coinage. The danger point is passed, and this year's campaign will end it as a great political issue.

Henry M. Stanley.

J. J. P., Naylor, Mo.: Henry M. Stanley was born near Denbigh, Wales, in 1840. His real name is John Rowlands. He was placed in the poor-house at St. Asaphs when three years old, and remained there until he was ten. In 1855 he went as a cabin-boy on a merchant ship to New Orleans, where he was adopted by a merchant, whose name he took instead of his own. The merchant died without leaving a will, hence Stanley was totally unprovided for. He enlisted in the Confederate army, served a while, was captured by the Union forces, when he volunteered in the United States navy, serving on the iron-clad Ticonderoga. After the war he went to Turkey as a newspaper correspondent. In 1868 he accompanied the British army to Abyssinia as correspondent of the New York Herald. In 1870 he was sent by that paper to find Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, which he did on November 10 of that year. Stanley remained in Africa until March, 1872. This achievement brought him much honor, especially in England. He was again sent to explore Africa, which he did in 1874 to 1878. He proved Lake Victoria Nyanza to be the largest body of fresh water in the world, with an area of 40,000 square miles. In 1879-82 he was again in Africa. In 1888 he went to the relief of Emin Pasha, in Central Africa. Whether he ever resided in Missouri we do not know.

Atmospheric Vibrations.

A. H., Park City, Utah, asks: "When vibrations are set up in the molecules of the atmosphere, as in the case of sound, are the vibrations influenced by gravitation or friction?"

Most certainly. They are acted upon by both gravitation and friction. If they were not, every sound would be heard all around the world, and would continue forever.

Standard Time.

J. W. T., Cottonburg, Ky.: "Sun time" is fixed by the sun's crossing the meridian at any place. Then it is 12 o'clock, noon. Consequently the only places that have the same sun time are those on a direct north and south line from each other. Places East or West have different times of sun; the Eastern point being later than the Western.

To obviate this difficulty, which was a constant embarrassment to railways running east and west, as no two places had the same time, a railway time convention was held at Chicago October 11, 1883, which adopted what is known as "standard" time. They divided the United States, British America and Mexico into five divisions, 1st, the "intercolonial" division, in which the time is that of the 60th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; 2d, Eastern division, in which the time is that of the 75th meridian; 3d, Central, the time of which is that of the 90th meridian; 4th, Mountain, which has the time of the 105th meridian; and, 5th, Pacific, which has the time of the 120th meridian.

Standard time is the same at every point in each division, but there is one hour's difference between any two divisions. Thus, when it is noon in the Intercolonial division, it is 11 a. m. in the Eastern division, 10 a. m. in the Central, 9 a. m. in the Mountain, and 8 a. m. in the Pacific.

This is because the sun, in its apparent course from East to West, passes over 15 degrees of longitude in exactly one hour. Hence the meridians which set time for the above divisions are just 15 degrees apart. The meridian which sets the time for each division is in the center of the division, hence the difference between standard time and sun time at any point in a division must be less than 30 minutes.

The convenience of standard time has led to its gradual adoption by all the cities, and by banks, business men, and up-to-date people every where. It is absurd to keep two kinds of time in use, of course. Here in Toledo—where the difference between sun time and standard time is 28 minutes—no one keeps sun time. Every clock and watch in the city is set to standard time.

Manuscript Copy.

L. F. G., Lacarne, O., asks: "Does it make any difference to publishers or editors of newspapers whether MSS. are written with pencil or blue indelible pencil, or not? In other words, will they be refused if they are not written in ink?"

For a brief news item for a paper of a couple of hundred words or less, it makes no difference, as that it is written plainly. But MSS. of a literary nature, such as a story, should always be very clearly and plainly written, in good black ink, on one side of the paper. Badly written stuff is always slighted by a publisher's reader or newspaper editor. Typewritten copy has always the best chance of being carefully read, and of having due attention.

The Pan-American Congress.

J. S., Sardis, O., asks: "Please inform me what the Pan-American congress was, and when, where, and for what did it meet?"

The Pan-American congress was composed of delegates appointed by the governments of the United States, Hayti, Nicaragua, Peru, Guatemala, Colombia, Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Brazil, Honduras, Mexico, Bolivia, United States, Venezuela, Chili and Ecuador. It met at Washington on October 2, 1889, and afterward made a tour of the United States, a journey of 6,000 miles, returning to Washington on November 13. It was in daily session from that time to its final adjournment on April 19, 1890.

This body was called by invitation of the United States government—Secretary Blaine being the originator of the scheme. The object was to bring the American republics into clearer commercial relations. The discussions covered all matters pertaining to this subject, and the information gleaned, and the conclusions arrived at were of great use in preparing the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley tariff law.

Origin of "Uncle Sam."

R. J. M., White Plains, N. C.: The term "Uncle Sam," meaning the United States, arose in this way: Samuel Wilson, a contractor during the war of 1812, had an "enerant workman in his employ who was curious to know what "U. S." which was stamped upon the packages by United States inspectors, stood for. He was told that it was "Uncle Sam Wilson," and, as he believed it, the joke traveled, and "Uncle Sam" became a synonym for the United States government.

Hudson's Bay Company.

C. D. W., Marr's Landing, Wash., asks: "When what is now Washington became part of the territory of the United States, was the Hudson Bay company then trading in this region, obliged to organize under the commercial laws of the United States, or were they allowed to do business on American soil under the British charter?"

The history of this point is very obscure, but little being accessible to us. We think the latter was the case. The trappers in the employ of the company were the only whites in the region at the settlement of the Oregon boundary question in President Polk's time, and they seem to have continued trapping without hindrance. The company never had a charter under the United States laws.

Flat Money.

O. R. B., Haydenstown, Pa., asks the origin of the term flat money, and what it means?

The word "flat" means decree. That which is constituted money by mere decree of law, and has nothing of value as a basis, is flat money. The term originated when the greenback delusion was raging, in 1875-79. Ordinary paper money is a note—a promise to pay a given sum of money. But the greenbackers argued that the "stamp of the government" is what gives value to the greenback; that if, instead of having printed on them, "The United States will pay to bearer one dollar," they should bear only "One dollar." By flat of the United States that they would be dollars, and just as valuable as gold dollars. It seems incredible that men could entertain so foolish an idea, but the extreme greenbackers of that day really did so.

Prices and Dollars.

A. P., Rathbun, Wis., asks: "Would not a general rise in the price of commodities decrease the purchasing power of the dollar? Or, in other words, would not the dollar be cheaper, measured by labor? If not, please give the reason."

When wages go down, all along the line, and in due proportion, the power of the dollar to purchase labor is increased. That is, you can look at it in two ways: one, that the purchasing power of the dollar is increased; the other, that wages have fallen. As money is the standard of values, the latter is the form universally used.

If there were a general rise in the price of every product and every commodity, including labor, and in exact proportion for everything, then, with which would it be proper to speak of it as a decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar. So, if there were a general fall in the price of everything, labor included, and proportionally—for instance, if everything were 25 per cent cheaper than it had been—not some 50 per cent cheaper, some 20 per cent, some 40 per cent, some 10 per cent, some 5 per cent, and some without change—it would be correct to say the dollar had appreciated in value.

Fifteen Decisive Battles.

L. N., Hitchcock, Tex., asks: "Please name the fifteen decisive battle of the world's history according to their dates."

Professor Creasy wrote a book entitled "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," which you should read. The battles he considers the decisive ones are:

Name of battle.	Year, B. C.
Marathon	490
Syracuse	413
Arbela	331
Metaurus	207
	Year, A. D.
Teuteburg	9
Chalons	451
Tours	732
Hastings	1066
Orleans	1429
Spanish Armada	1588
Blenheim	1704
Pultowa	1709
Saratoga	1777
Valmy	1792
Waterloo	1815

Were we making a list we should add the siege of Sebastopol, the battle of Gettysburg and the battle of Sedan.

One Cent Coinage.

J. N. O., Butler, Ind., asks: "Will you kindly answer when the first one cent copper coin was issued by the U. S. Treasury, changes, and if they have been issued every succeeding year?"

The copper cent—not the present bronze cent, but the old one of pure copper, about the size of a quarter dollar—was authorized by the first coinage law—that of April 2, 1792. It weighed 264 grains. Its weight was changed by act of January 14, 1793, to 208 grains. Its weight was again changed by proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains. Its coinage was discontinued by act of February 21, 1857. Total amount coined, $1,562,787.44.

The same act (February 21, 1857,) authorized the coinage of a smaller cent, weight 72 grains, composed of 88 per cent copper and 12 per cent nickel. Its coinage was discontinued by act of April 22, 1864. Total amount coined, $2,007,720.

The same act (April 22, 1864,) authorized the coinage of the present bronze cent. Weight 48 grains, composed of 95 per cent of copper and 5 per cent of tin and zinc.

Trial by Jury.

Subscriber, Belton, W. Va., writes: "Text books state that some of the states have abolished the system of trial by jury. If you have the information please to name the states and the system they use."

We know of no state which has abolished trial by jury in criminal cases. Refer to your text-books again, and see if you have not misread them.

Miscellaneous.

Ayres, Ill.: When relatives marry, the relationship of the children of the marriage to the relatives of father and mother is reckoned the same as if the parents were not related. There are no words to describe mixed relationships. Send your full name as required by Rule 1, if you expect answers.

A. Z., Blakeley, Mont.: We are sorry to say we are not familiar with the tax laws of Montana. Ask a lawyer about it.

T. B., ——, Idaho: Write a letter of inquiry to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.

F. M. P., Canton, Ill.: We are sorry to say we can not undertake to give value of postage stamps. Get a catalogue of some stamp dealer.

E. O. F., Ft. Wayne, Ind.: Why can you not comply with the conditions of Rule 1, given above, and send your full name? The letter should be addressed care of the United States Minister, Constantinople.

L. H., Ewing, Neb.: Wait until the national conventions meet and make their platforms, within the next two months. By reading them in The Blade you will be able to tell the difference between a Populist and a free silver Democrat.

C. C., Behler, W. Va.: Money is taxable as the property of the owner, and should be assessed on him at his residence. Whether there is any state law in West Virginia covering the case we do not know. Consult a lawyer.

Subscriber, Colliers, W. Va.: It is possible for a person, if he has vast patience and application, to get a knowledge of shorthand by himself, but it is vastly easier under a competent instructor. Instruction by mail is very poor, and don't pay for the money it costs.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The latest novel from Gyp, author of Clifford's Marriage, is translated from the French by Marie Jussen, under the title of Those Good Normans. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

The Henry Altemus Company, of Philadelphia, has issued four initial numbers of their new Bells Lettres Series—booklets daintily bound in white and gold. These first four are: The Scholar in Politics, by Richard Olney; The Young Man in Business, by Edward W. Bok; Independence Day, by Edward Everett Hale; The Young Man and the Church, by Edward Bok. The last article which raised such a storm of discussion among the clergy when it was published in The Cosmopolitan a year ago, has been republished in booklet form, in dainty white and gold binding.

Tom Grogan, by F. Hopkinson Smith, which has been running serially, has now been issued in book form, and illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. In this story Mr. Smith has argued with skill the case for the Union Grogan, organized labor in general and the Stevedores' Union in particular. "Tom" is a woman, a woman with a history and a mystery, and an absent husband. "Tom" is essentially "a good fellow." She has a good fist, and she can down any man who dares to stand up to her. She is brave morally as well as physically, and she is devoted to the interests of her employers. The story turns upon this woman's refusal to join a labor organization, and from this refusal dates a persecution which is so harrowing as to attract the reader's sympathy entirely to the heroine, and the fact that she is helping to lower wages for the whole trade and taking the bread out of the mouths of women and children. Mr. Smith's delightful style, and his creation of strong dramatic situations tend to conceal and certainly gloss over Mr. Smith has made a strong plea against labor unions, but unfortunately, he has not proved himself conversant with the good resultant from such organization, and while irreproachable in his history as a story, the book is not free from prejudice. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Readings From the Bible, Selected for Schools, is published by the Chicago Woman's Educational Union. This book has its origin in the recent and also present world discussion as to whether the Bible should be read in the public schools. The editorial committee of this book are W. J. Onahan, J. H. Barrows and C. C. Bonney. Scott, Foreman & Co., Chicago.

The last addition to the Unknown Library is a Village Drama, by Vesta S. Simmons, author of Green Tea, Men and Men, is an entertaining, prettily written story of love and country life, and is another welcome number to this interesting edition of good stories. The Cassell Publishing Co., New York, 31 East 17th street (Union Square).

What One Can Do With a Chafing Dish, a guide for amateur cooks, by H. S. S., is a valuable book for the housekeeper, containing many new recipes. Chafing dishes are growing daily in favor, and this manner, and to the daintiness of the food to be prepared is added the charm of social intercourse, and the informality of the environment. The hostess will welcome this pretty and useful book. Published by John Ireland, 1192 Broadway.

The Reign of Lust, by the Duke of Oatmeal, has been "condensed and entirely rewritten by Amos Goth, M. A. for the American public." This little book is really a sarcasm or a deeply pessimistic view of present conditions existing in the world, and which the author evidently believes can not be overcome. Lust is the controlling power of nature and is evident everywhere. Of course, this but another name for intense selfishness. That it can be healthful or of real good it is impossible to believe. It can only intensify the gloomy view which many take of the future of our country. The volume appears in the Beacon series of the Arena Publishing Co., Boston.

Man or Dollar, Which? is a story by a newspaper man whose name is withheld. It has a purpose which is to show the evil of the day, the pursuit of money. The time is a century hence, and the history of the next few years under present conditions is portrayed. It is an interesting presentation of the opinion of a thinking man if nothing more. Charles H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue, New York city, are the publishers.

The Rule of the Turk, by F. D. Greene, recently from Armenia, gives a full and authoritative account of the massacres together with much historic and descriptive matter and a discussion of the Eastern question. It contains an autograph preface by Gladstone, a map and many illustrations, and is strong and convincing in its argument. The volume in paper comes from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York city.

Clarence, a novel by Bret Harte, is a story which relates to the war for the Union, and which has been even more highly praised in England than in America. The London Speaker said of it: "He has constructed a story of thrilling interest, full of those delightful touches which give to Mr. Harte's work its peculiar charm. We are taken into the field with the Northern army, and Mr. Harte shows us that he can describe the life of battle fields with as true a touch and as keen an inspiration as that with which he described the life of mining camps. His characters drift to Washington, and we have a wonderful picture of the capital during the war and a portrait of Lincoln that will serve better than a dozen biographies to make the great President's figure familiar to future generations." Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

"In a Hollow of the Hills" is another story by Bret Harte, which, while not as strong and complex a tale as Clarence, is a pathetic and beautifully told tale of ranch and mountaineer life. Here, as in whatever scene the reader is taken, he has an abiding sense of the consummate grace and skill with which Mr. Harte does his work. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York.

W. Clark Russell stands without a peer as a master in telling marine stories. His sea tales are original to a striking degree; they are never dull, and withal they are clean and wholesome. The Romance of a Transport is told with excellent directness and will appeal to all such as love the sea and the free and breezy stories of it, which are characteristic of this author. The Cassell Publishing Co., 31 East Seventeenth street, New York.

Max Pemberton, the author of that delightful tale, The Impregnable City, has completed another brilliant tale, A Gentleman's Gentleman. This new book which is exceedingly good reading, professes to be certain pages from the life and adventures of Sir Nicholas Steele, Baronet, as related by his valet, Hildebrand Bigg. Published by Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, New York.

The Heart of a Mystery, by T. W. Speight, author of Hoodwinked, etc., is a novel which, as its name denotes, has a plot that must be unraveled to its heart and keeps the reader in suspense to the end. It is published in paper by R. F. Fenno & Co., New York city.

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In the Waldorf series comes The Scripture Reader of St. Mark's, by K. Douglas King. It is a story of a good man's awful temptation to which he yielded, and the real consequences. There is great pathos in the telling. The Merriam Co., 67 Fifth avenue, New York city, are the publishers.

Tom's Wife, and How He Managed Her, by George Douglas Tallman, is a domestic tale of many tribulations. A bachelor marries a pretty young girl, and he tells of the consequences which come to him in a very interesting way. It is published in paper by G. W. Dillingham, New York city.

A book which will attract attention is The Sixteenth Amendment, written by one who uses the nom de plume of A Plain Citizen, in the endeavor to suggest a revolution of that problem of problems, the abolition of compulsory poverty. The book is worth reading for the fascination of its style if for no other reason. Published in paper by G. W. Dillingham, New York city.

He Found Her On the Steps.

Lushington—My dear, why do you stay up so late out here for me?

Mrs. L. (Sardonically)—I like the novelty of seeing from this side your efforts to find the keyhole!—Pick-Me-Up.

HOW PAPER IS MADE

FACTS ABOUT AN IMPORTANT MATERIAL TO CIVILIZATION.

Various Steps in the Process of Making Paper—How Various Sizes are Designated.

Perhaps some of the readers of the Brooklyn Eagle think that the man is at fault in not concealing his enthusiasm more in the presence of the too enthusiastic youngster, writes Edwin W. Foster in the paper of that name. Possibly he is, but there are several sides to that question, and those of us who are the best read in the knowledge of human nature and heredity know that the natural enthusiasm of the boy is simply an inher-

THE PAPYRUS PLANT.

ited quality, the father having gained that most valuable of all habits—self control—while his offspring is receiving his first lessons therein. If we could only gather the great body of our readers into the library some night so that they could hear these interesting questions and answers at first hand we think that they would agree with us that under the circumstances the man has himself well in hand.

Although the boy seldom needs an inducement to exercise curiosity, the father has been surprised that the active young mind has never inquired about a subject which plays a tremendously important part in civilization, and without which the press, and literature in general, would be useless, viz., paper.

"My boy," he began last evening, "if I should ask you what you consider the most important material to civilization, what would you say?"

"I would have to think a long time to answer that."

"Yes, so should I, for as a matter of fact, every thing in interdependent. Iron would be useless without coal and fire to refine it, wool would be useless without the machinery to make it into clothing, and so we might go on through the whole catalogue of raw materials, but there is one thing of vast importance. It surrounds us on every hand, it is the foundation of our books, my sketches are made on it, we look for a piece of it on the front porch each morning, we write letters on it, it has its birth in the fields, it grows up and is matured in the factory, we purchase it in the stores, its grave is in the fire, and its name is paper."

"Oh, I'm glad you stopped, for I was just getting mixed up; but why do you say that paper has its birth in the fields?"

"Because the largest part of paper is made from cotton rags, a certain grass, and wood or straw, and all these substances start as vegetation. Over four hundred different substances have been tried, and the four just mentioned seem to stand in most favor with manufacturers; the grass is called esparto, and grows in Spain and Northern Africa."

"The best paper, such as we use for writing purposes, is made from rags.

"The first step in the process consists of giving the rags a thorough dusting by means of powerful machinery. They are then boiled for ten hours in caustic soda. You know there is a popular idea that rags often carry disease germs. Perhaps they do, but if any living germ could stand such treatment as boiling for ten hours in caustic soda it must be made of something beside matter.

"The rags being reduced to a pulp are washed and bleached, after which the process called sizing takes place. This is a chemical process interesting only to chemists and inventors, so we will not go into it. After this sizing material has been put in the pulp is ready for coloring and the long suffering pulp now goes through another process called beating, after which it flows into the paper machine, through a strainer, spreads itself out in a thin film, and as soon as it is dry enough, passes between rollers and receives its first pressure.

"The pulp is not dry yet, so from this point it passes through a seeming series of rollers, over steam heated cylinders which grips it, and is finally wound about a roller ready for cutting into sizes. This web of paper is continuous, and can be run out miles in length. The word paper comes from the fact that in Egypt, which was one of the earliest civilized countries, the writing material was made from the papyrus plant.

"The Egyptians cut the stem of this plant into longitudinal strips, those from the center being the widest and most valuable. These strips are laid on a board, side by side, till a layer of the desired width was formed. A layer of short pieces was then laid at right angles to the first, then the whole thing was soaked in the waters of the Nile and finally pressed and dried in the sun.

"The real live manufacture of paper, like everything else in general use by the working people, had to wait until the present, or iron age, for its real development, for up to the beginning of this century all paper was made by hand in moulds. Now it is run off by the mile with only a few attendants to watch the huge mass of machinery. The paper comes out of the machine in a continuous piece called a web and is wound in a large roll. These rolls are often from three to five miles in length.

"Paper is divided into several classes and each class has many subdivisions and the total number of different kinds and grades is over two thousand. The principal classes are printing, wrapping and boards, but there are many special kinds, e. g., fibre paper, which is used by the United States government for treasury notes. It is a bank note paper, containing fibres of colored silk, which are added to the pulp, as it is being made into paper."

"O, I've seen the silk in new bills."

"Yes, it is very common now. Formerly two silk threads traversed the bill from end to end; now the threads have a chopped up appearance. Safety paper is a kind prepared chemically, so that tampering with writing or printing upon it may be easily detected. Silver tissue is a thin paper for wrapping silverware. It is carefully prepared so as to contain no chemicals that will tarnish or discolor the bright silver surface. Sponge paper, made from pulp, contains minute pieces of sponge and is used in surgery. Tracing paper, used by draughtsmen, is thin paper that has been treated with oil or rosin to make it transparent.

"Emery paper is a tough paper to which has been added powdered emery. A coating of glue is first applied and the emery dusted on. It is used for rubbing down rough surfaces of metal, etc."

"And so I might go on and mention glass paper, lace paper, lithographic paper, rice paper, marbled paper, photographic paper, satin paper, sand paper, wall paper, etc. Some of the best papers used by chemists are interesting. Litmus paper, for instance, is made in two colors—red and blue. If you put the blue variety into a liquid which is acid the blue changes to red; if you put the red into a solution that is alkaline, the red changes to blue. I think I have a little piece of blue litmus in my cabinet; if you will get the vinegar bottle I'll look for the paper."

No sooner said than done. The man found a piece of pale blue paper and the boy returned with the vinegar cruet.

"Nothing like having a chemical laboratory on tap," said the man, as he plunged the strip of paper into the vinegar.

The blue died out and was replaced by a dull pink hue.

"The paper is pretty old," said the father, but it illustrates the idea."

"Why, is vinegar acid, papa?"

"Yes, it contains a large percentage of ascetic acid. This paper is very useful, when a chemist is analyzing a liquid; this change of color tells him at once that some acid is present and he proceeds to determine which acid."

"How?"

"That is another subject; you are pulling me away from our paper lesson. There are many kinds of these useful papers, such as indigo paper, rose paper, tumeric paper, cherry juice paper, buckthorn paper, etc."

"Papa, I was looking through a catalogue of books yesterday and, after every book there was printed 4to, 8vo 12mo and a lot of things like that. What do they mean?"

"Those are abbreviations and have reference to the folding of the paper. Although sheets of paper vary in size, when folded to be made up in book form they are given names according to the number of leaves into which a sheet is subdivided. Here is a list giving the number of folds, number of leaves, number of pages and the abbreviations:

"To help you remember this it would not be a bad plan to take a large sheet and fold it, counting the number of leaves each time. Sometimes the magazine I bring home have not yet had all the pages cut.

"I must admit that when we get started on a subject like this I feel almost crushed by the immensity of the industry. Suppose the supply should stop for a week, what would happen? How could we get along without our newspapers? But it is an idle question after all, as the supply will never stop till civilization comes to an end. There are over 1,200 paper mills in the United States, and their output every day is 21,000,000 pounds. This is an increase of 300 per cent. during the last 13 years.

"I should like to talk to you some time about paper making in the old country, but have time now only to touch at Japan and China. In China all the paper is made by hand. Many different substances are used, from rags to bamboo; the latter, however, is most used. The process is very tedious and long drawn out. The first step after cutting the bamboo is to soften it. To accomplish this it is placed in water, where it begins to approach the point of decomposition in about one hundred days. It is often beaten and cooked and washed and rewashed until one would think the poor Celestial would forget to stop. The sheet of paper is finally created, however, and placed in an oven to dry.

"Japan makes several grades of very fine paper, and is now beginning to use machinery. These different grades include the silkiest tissue paper, thick parchment paper, bristol board and other kinds, which are much prized by artists, plate printers and etchers.

PORTRAITS OF CHRIST.

They Do Not Possess Even Approximate Authenticity.

A great many persons suppose that the portraits of Jesus exhibited in the shop windows are used to adorn various religious books, especially the several "Lives of Christ," which have appeared from time to time, are exact likenesses of the Savior. We have it, however, on the authority of both modern and ancient times, says the St. Louis Republic, that nothing could be more erroneous than such supposition. Neither have we what could be called an accurate pen picture of the lowly Nazarene. The gospels give no hint whatever concerning his personal appearance, and the supposed reference in the Old Testament (not notably the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah and the Song of Solomon) give descriptions of beings as widely different in looks as one could well imagine. According to the reference in Isaiah, Christ was not only homely, but of perfectly hideous appearance. In the Song of Solomon he was described as the perfect ideal of manly beauty. From these different conceptions descend the two types of pictures of Jesus—the Ecce Homo and the Salvator. Of real painted pictures of the Savior there are none that can be pronounced genuine and authentic. The reason of this probably lies in the fact that the Jewish law forbade all attempts at making images or likenesses. We first hear of a portrait of Christ in the famous correspondence between Abgarus, king of Edessa, an account of which is given in the manuscript of Eusebius, which was written about the year 320 A. D.

Many of the early fathers of the church were of the opinion that this portrait, which is said to have been sent from Jesus to Abgarus as a charm to cure the latter of "a grievous ailment," was secretly painted by St. Luke. Others say that it was probably painted by St. Thaddeus, and many writers are of the opinion that it was not painted at all, but that it was a miraculous imprint of the divine features, outlined in blood, on a piece of fine linen. For several centuries there was preserved in the treasury of Constantinople an emerald, upon which was a cut portrait, said to be an exact representation of the features of Jesus. It was claimed that this jewel dated back to the first or second century A. D., one authority stating that it was cut by command of the Emperor Tiberius. After being kept for ages in Constantinople, this jewel fell into the hands of the Turks, before the city mentioned was finally taken by them, and in 1453 was given to Pope Innocent VIII by the sultan as a ransom for the latter's brother. In 1702 a brass medal of undoubted antiquity, bearing an image purporting to be a portrait of Christ, was dug up at Anglesea, Wales. The picture on the Welch medal and that on the emerald are said to be exactly alike in every detail, but the authorities claim that it is not at all likely that either is more than an ideal likeness of the Savior.

"BABY" M'KEE

The Grandson of Benjamin Harrison Has a Serious Illness.

Benjamin Harison McKee is slowly recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia at Saratoga Springs, New York. Master McKee's serious illness recalls the literature current about him when he was a baby. He is the son of J. H. McKee, who married Mr. Harrison's daughter,

BENJAMIN HARRISON M'KEE.

and "Baby McKee" was ever a favorite with his distinguished grandfather. When Mr. Harrison went to live in the White House his precocious grandson shared with him the brunt of all the personal Republicans have they would be happier.

election, and "Baby McKee" became as much of a national character as any Senator or Congressman or member of the Cabinet. During the campaign of 1888 little McKee was as much written about as anybody, and the pet name given him by the press stuck to him even after he had grown up to be a big boy. He is an interesting and sweet child, and his illness has been the concern of all of Gen. Harrison's friends.

Do Not Do This.

Do not be induced to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

A Mistaken Diagnosis.

A song with the title, There's a Sigh in the Heart, was sent by a young man to his sweetheart, but the paper fell into the hands of the girl's father, a very unsentimental physician, who exclaimed:

"What wretched, unscientific rubbish is this? Who ever heard of such a case?"

He wrote on the outside:

"Mistaken diagnosis; no sigh in the heart possible. Signs relate almost entirely to the lungs and diaphragm."—Larks.

TO HARNESS TIDES

A GIGANTIC PLAN TO GIVE POWER TO GREATER NEW YORK.

Will Discount Niagara Falls—Source is the North and East Rivers—Only One Obstacle Exists.

Scientific experts are trying to solve the problem of harnessing the tides of the East and North rivers, and thus supplying Greater New York with tremendous electric power, says the New York Journal. Vigor has been lent to their investigation by the proposal of the Niagara company to transmit its surplus of 450,000 horse power to New York by means of a long conduit.

To construct such a cable conduit would be more expensive than a four-track steam railway, stretching from Niagara to the city. Nevertheless the experts of the company believe that such a system would pay back all the capital invested in seven years, and at the same time cut in half the present cost of steam power.

Talmage's Sermon.

AVOID BAD COMPANY

"Walk Not Then in the Way With Them," Dr. Talmage's Text.

Washington, May 19.—Young and old, but more especially the young men and women of the times have a vital interest in the theme upon which Rev. Dr. Talmage discoursed Sunday. He chose for his subject, "Bad Company," the text selected being Prov. 1. 15: "Walk not thou in the way with them."

Hardly any young man goes to a place of dissipation alone. Each one is accompanied. No man goes to ruin alone. He always takes some one else with him. "May it please the court," said a convicted criminal, when asked if he had anything to say before the sentence of death was passed upon him—"may it please the court, bad company has been my ruin. I received the blessing of good parents, and in return I promised to avoid all evil associations. Had I kept my promise, I should have been saved this shame, and be a free from the load of guilt that hangs around me like a vulture, threatening to drag me to justice for crimes yet unrevealed. I, who once moved in the first circles of society, and have been the guest of distinguished public men, am lost, and all through bad company."

This is but one of the thousand proofs that evil associations blast and destroy. It is the invariable rule. There is a well man in the wards of a hospital where there are a hundred people sick with ship fever, and he will not be so apt to take the disease as a good man would be apt to be smitten with moral distemper, if shut up with iniquitous companions. In olden times prisoners were herded together in the same cell, but each one learned the vices of all the culprits, so that, instead of being reformed by incarceration, the day of liberation turned them out upon society beatsts, not men.

We may, in our places of business, be compelled to talk to and mingle with bad men; but he who deliberately chooses to associate himself with vicious people, is engaged in carrying on a courtship with a Delilah, whose shears will clip off all the locks of his strength, and he will be tripped into perdition. Sin is catching, is infectious, is epidemic. I will let you look over the millions of people now inhabiting the earth, and I challenge you to show me a good man who, after one year, has made choice and consorted with the wicked, a thousand dollars reward for one such instance. I care not how strong your character may be. Go with the corrupt and you will become corrupt.

Go with burglars, and you will become a burglar. Go among the unclean, and you will become unclean. Many a young man has been destroyed by not appreciating this. He wakes up some morning at the great city, and knows no one except the persons into whose employ he has entered. As he goes into the store all the clerks mark him, measure him, and discuss him. The upright young men of the store wish him well, but perhaps wait for a formal introduction, and even then have some delicacy about inviting him into their associations. But the bad young men of the store at the first opportunity approach and offer their services. They patronize him. They profess to know all about the town. They will take him anywhere he wishes to go—if he will pay the expenses. For if a good young man and a bad young man go to some place where they ought not, the good young man has invariably to pay the charges. At the moment the ticket is paid for, or the champagne settled for, the bad young man feels around in his pockets and says: "I have forgotten my pocketbook." In forty-eight hours after the young man has entered the store the bad fellows of the establishment slap him on the shoulder familiarly, and, at his stupidity in taking certain allusions, say: "My young friend you will have to be broken in;" and they immediately proceed to break him in. Young man, in the name of God, I warn you to beware how you let a bad man talk familiarly with you. If such a one slap you on the shoulder familiarly, turn round and give him a withering look, until the wretch crouch in your presence. There is no monstrosity of wickedness that can stand unabashed under the glance of purity and honor. God keeps the lightnings of heaven in his own scabbard, and no human arm can wield them; but God gives to every young man a lightning that he may use, and that is the lightning of an honest eye. Those who have been close observers of city life will not wonder why I give warning to young men, and say, "Beware of evil companions."

I warn you to shun the skeptic—the young man who puts his fingers in his vest and laughs at your old-fashioned religion, and turns over to some mystery of the Bible, and says, "Explain that, my pious friend; explain that." And who says, "Nobody shall scare me; I am not afraid of the future; I used to believe in such things, and so did my father and mother, but I have got over it." Yes, he has got over it, and if you sit in his company a little longer you will get over it, too. Without presenting one argument against the Christian religion, such men will, by their jeers and scoffs and caricatures, destroy your respect for that religion, which has the strength of your father in his declining years, and the pillow of your old mother when she lay a-dying.

Alas! a time will come when this blustering young infidel will have to die, and then his diamond ring will flash no splendor in the eyes of death, as he stands over the couch, waiting for his soul. Those beautiful locks will be uncombed upon the pillow; and the dying man will say, "I cannot die—I cannot die." Death standing ready beside the couch, says, you must die; you have only half a minute to live; let me have it right away—your soul." "No," says the young infidel, "here are my gold rings, and these pictures; take them all." "No," says death, "What do I care for pictures!—your soul." "Stand back," says the dying infidel. "I will not stand back," says death, "for you have only ten seconds now to live; I want your soul." The dying man says, "Don't breathe that cold air in my face. You crowd me too hard. It is getting dark in the room. O God!" "Hush," says death, "you said there was no God." "Pray for me," exclaims the expiring infidel. "Too late to pray," says death; "but three more seconds to live, and I will count them off—one—two—three." He has gone! Where? Where?

Carry him out and bury him beside his father and mother, who died while holding fast the Christian religion. They died singing; but the young infidel only said, "Don't breathe that cold air into my face. You crowd me too hard. It is getting dark in the room."

Again, I urge you to shun the companionship of idlers. There are men hanging around every store, and office, and shop who have nothing to do, or act as if they had not. They are apt to come in when the firm are away, and wish to engage you in conversation while you are engaged in your regular employment. Politely suggest to such persons that you have no time to give them during business hours. Nothing would please them so well as to have you renounce your occupation and associate with them. Much of the time they lounge around the doors of engine-houses, or after the dining hour stand upon the steps of a fashionable hotel or an elegant restaurant, wishing to give you the idea that this is the place where they dine. But they do not dine there. They are sinking down lower and lower, day by day. Neither by day nor by night have anything to do with idlers. Before you admit a man to your acquaintance, ask him politely, "What do you do for a living?" If he says, "Nothing; I am a gentleman," look out for him. He may have a very soft hand and very faultless apparel, and have a high sounding family name, but his touch is death. Before you know it you will in his presence be ashamed of your workdress. Business will become to you drudgery, and a ter a while you will lose your place, and afterward your respectability, and the ruin of all your soul. Idleness is the door to villainy. Thieves, gamblers, burglars, shoplifters and assassins are made from the class who have nothing to do. When the police go to hunt up and arrest a culprit they seldom go to look in at the busy carriage factory, or behind the counter where diligent clerks are employed, but they go among the groups of idlers. The play is going on at the theatre when suddenly there is a scuffle in the top gallery. What is it? A policeman has come in, and, leaning over, has tapped on the shoulder of a young man, saying, "I want you, sir. He has not worked during the day, but somehow he has raked together a shilling or two to get into the top gallery. He is an idler. The man on his right is an idler, and the man on his left is an idler.

During the last few years there has been a great deal of dullness in business. Young men have complained that they have little to do. If they have nothing else to do, they can read and improve their minds and their hearts. These times are not always to continue. Business is waking up, and the superior knowledge that in this interregnum of work you may obtain will be worth $50,000 of capital. The large fortunes of the next twenty years are having their foundations laid now by the young men who are giving themselves to self-improvement. I went into a store in New York and saw five men, all Christians, sitting round, saying that they had nothing to do. It is an outrage for a Christian man to have nothing to do. Let him go out and visit the poor, or distribute tracts, or go and read the Bible to the sick, or take out his New Testament and be making his eternal fortune. Let him go into the back office and pray.

Shrink back from idleness in yourself and in others, if you would maintain a right position. Good old Aspinel Green, more than 80 years of age, was found busy writing, and some young man said to him: "Why do you keep busy? It is time for you to rest." He answered: "I keep busy to keep out of mischief." No man is strong enough to be idle.

Are you fond of pictures? If so, I will show you one of the works of an old master. Here it is: "I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and lo! it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall was broken down. Then I saw and considered well. I looked upon it and received instruction. Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep. So shall thy poverty come as one that traveleth, and thy want as an armed man." I don't know of another sentence in the Bible more expo sive than that. It first hisses softly, like the fuse of a cannon, and at last it bursts like a 54-pounder. "The old proverb was right, "The devil tempts most men, but idlers tempt the devil."

A young man came to a man of ninety years of age and said to him: "How have you made out to live so long and be so well?" The old man took the youngster to an orchard, and, pointing to some large trees full of apples, said: "I planted these trees when I was a boy, and do you wonder that now I am permitted to gather the fruit of them?" We gather in old age what we plant in our youth. Sow to the wind and we reap the whirlwind. Plant in early life the right kind of a Christian character, and you will eat luscious fruit in old age, and gather these harvest apples in eternity.

I urge you to avoid the perpetual pleasure seeker. I believe in recreation and amusement. God would not have made us with capacity for laughter, as if he had not intended us sometimes to indulge in it. God hath hung in sky and set in wave and printed in grass many a roundelay, but he who chooses pleasure seeking for his life work does not understand the use that God made him. Our amusements are intended to help us in some earnest mission. The thunder cloud hath an edge exquisitely purpled, but quiet hvoice that jars the earth declares it deadly. "I go to water and green fields." The wild flowers under the fence are gay, but they say, "We stand here to make room for the wheat field, and to refresh the husbandmen in their noontime." The stream sparkles and foams and frolics and says, "I go to baptize the moss. I lave the spots on the trout. I slake the thirst of the bird. I turn the wheel of the mill. I rock in my crystal cradle muckgrass and water lily." And so, while the world plays it works. Look out for the man who always plays and never works.

You will do well to avoid those whose regular business is the ball, skate, or go a-boating. All these sports are grand in their places. I never derived so much advantage from any ministerial association as from a ministerial club that went out to play ball every Saturday afternoon in the outskirts of Philadelphia. These recreations are grand to give us muscle and spirits for our regular toil.

I believe in muscular Christianity. A man is of ten not so near God with a weak stomach as he has a strong digestion. But shun those who make it their life occupation to sport. There are young men whose industry and usefulness have fallen overboard from the yacht. There are men whose business fell through the ice of the skating pond, and has never since been heard of. There is a beauty in the gliding of a boat, in the song of skates, in the soaring of a well-struck ball; and I never see one fly but I involuntarily throw up my hands to catch it; and so far from laying an injunction upon ball playing or any other innocent sport, I claim them all as belonging of right to those of us who toil in the grand industries of church and state.

But the life business of pleasure seeking always makes in the end a criminal or a sot. George Brummel was smiled upon by all England, and his life was given to pleasure. He danced with the peeresses, and swung a round of mirth and wealth and applause, until, exhausted of purse and worn out of body, and bankrupt of reputation, and ruined of soul, he begged a biscuit from a grocer, and declared that he thought a dog's life was better than a man's.

Such men will come into your office or crowd around your anvil, or seek to decoy you off. They will want you to break out in the midst of your busy day to take a ride with them. They will tell you of some people you must see; of some excursion that you must take; of some Sabbath day that you ought to dishonor. They will tell you of exquisite wines that you must taste; of costly operas that you must hear, of wonderful dancers that you must see; but before you accept their convoy or their companionship, remember that while at the end of a useful life you may be able to look back to kindnesses done, to honorable work accomplished, to poverty helped, to a good name earned, to Christian influence exerted, to a Savior's cause advanced—these pleasure seekers on their death-bed have nothing better to review than a torn play-bill, a ticket for the races, an empty tankard, and the cast-out rinds of a carousal; and as in the delirium of their awful death they clutch the goblet, and press it to their lips, the dregs of the cup falling upon their tongue will begin to hiss and uncoil with the adders of an eternal poison.

Again: avoid as you would avoid the death of your body, mind, and soul any one who has in him the gambling spirit. Men who want to gamble will find places just suited to their capacity, not only in the underground oyster cellar, or at the table back of the curtain, covered with greasy cards, or in the steamboat smoking cabin, where the bloated wretch with rings in his ears deals out his pack and winks at the unsuspecting traveler—providing free drinks all around—but in gilded parlors and amid gorgeous surroundings.

This sin works ruin first by unhealthful stimulants. Excitement is pleasurable. Under every sky and in every age men have sought it. The Chinaman gets it by smoking his opium; the Persian by chewing hashish; the trapper in a buffalo hunt; the sailor in a squall; the inebriate in the bottle, and the avaricious at the gaming table. We must at times have excitement. A thousand voices in our nature demand it. It is right. It is healthful. It is inspiring. It is a desire God-given. But anything that first gratifies this appetite and hurls it back in a terrific reaction is deplorable and wicked. Look out for the agitation that, like a rough musician, in bringing out the tune plays so hard on a small instrument that it never made man strong enough to endure the wear and tear of gambling excitement. No wonder if, after having failed in the game, men have begun to sweep off imaginary gold from the side of the table. The man was sharp enough when he started at the game, but a maniac at the close. At every gaming table sit on one side ecstasy, enthusiasm, romance—the frenzy of joy; on the other side, fierceness, rage, tumult. The professional gamster schools himself into apparent quietness. The keepers of gambling rooms are generally fat, rollicking and jovial; but thorough and professional gamblers, in nine cases out of ten, are pale, thin, wheezy, tremulous and exhausted.

A young man having suddenly inherited a large property, sits at the hazard tables and takes up in a dice box the estate won by a father's lifetime sweat, and shakes it, and tosses it away. Intemperance soon stigmatizes its victim—kicking him out, a shivering fool, into the filth, or avoiding him with the drunkard's hiccough, staggering up the street where his family lives. But gambling does not in that way expose its victims. The gambler may be eaten up by the gambler's passion, yet you discover it by the greed in his eyes, the hardness of his features, the nervous restlessness, the threadbare coat, and his embarrassed business. Yet he is on the road to hell, and no preacher's voice, or startling warning, or wife's entreaty, can make him stay for a moment his headlong career. The infernal spell is on him; a giant is aroused within, and though you may bind him with cables, they would part like threads, and though you fasten him seven times round with chains, they would snap like rusted wire; and though you piled up in his path, seven miles high, bibles, tracts, and sermons, and on the top should set the cross of the Son of God, over them all the gambler would leap like a roe over the rocks, on his way to perdition.

A man used to reaping scores or hundreds of dollars from the gaming table will not be content with slow work. He will say: "What is the use of my trying to make these fifty dollars in my store when I can get five times that in half an hour down at Billy's?" You never knew a confirmed gambler who was industrious. The men given to this vice spend their time, not actively engaged in the game, in idleness, or intoxication, or sleep, or in corrupting new victims. This sin has dulled the carpenter's saw and cut the hand of the factory wheel, sunk the cargo, broken the teeth of the farmer's harrow, and sent a strange lightning to shatter the battery of the philosopher. The very first idea in gaming is at war with all the industries of society. Any trade or occupation that is of use is ennobling. The street sweeper advances the interests of society by the cleanliness effected. The cat pays for the fragments it eats by cleaning the house of vermin. The fly that takes the sweetness from the dregs of the cup compensates by purifying the air and keeping back the pestilence.

But the gambler gives not anything for that which he takes. I recall that sentence. He does not make a return; but it is a disgrace to the man he fleeces, despair to his heart, ruin to his business, anguish to his wife, shame to his children, and eternal wasting away to his soul. He pays in tears and blood and agony and darkness and woe. What dull work is plowing to the farmer when in the village saloon in one night he makes and loses the value of a summer's harvest! Who will want to sell tape and measure nankeen, and cut garments, and weigh sugars, when in a night's game he makes and loses, and makes again and loses again the profits of a season? John Borach was sent as mercantile agent from Bremen to England and this country. After two years his employers mistrusted that all was not right. He was a defaulter for $8,000. It was found that he had lost in Lombard street, London, $20,000, in Fulton street, New York, $10,000, and in New Orleans, $3,000. He was imprisoned, but afterwards escaped, and went into the gaming profession. He died in a lunatic asylum. This crime is getting its lever under many a mercantile house in our cities, and before long down will come the great establishment, crushing reputation, home comfort and immortal souls.

The whole world is robbed! What is most sad, there are no consolations for the loss and suffering entailed by gaming. If men fall in with ball business God pities and society commiserates; but where, in the Bible or society is there any consolation for the gambler? From what tree of the forest oozes there a balm that can soothe the gambler's heart? In that bottle of tears God keeps the tears of his children, are there any tears of the gambler? Do the winds that come to kiss the faded cheek of sickness and to cool the heated brow of fever, whisper hope and cheer to the emaciated victim of the game of hazard? When an honest man is in trouble he has sympathy. "Poor fellow!" they say. But do gamblers come to weep at the agonies of the gambler? In Northumberland was one of the finest estates in England. Mr. Porter owned it, and in a year gambled it all away. Having lost the last acre of the estate, he came down from the saloon and got into his carriage, went back, put up his horses and carriage, and town house, and played. He threw and lost. He started for home, and on a side alley met a friend, from whom he borrowed ten guineas; he went back for fortune, and before a great while had won twenty thousand pounds. He died at last a beggar in St. Giles. How many gamblers felt sorry for Mr. Porter?

Who consoled him on the loss of his estate? What gambler subscribed to put a stone over the poor man's grave? Not one! Furthermore, this sin is the source of unaccounted dishonesty. The game of hazard itself is often a cheat. How many tricks and deceptions in the dealing of the cards! The opponent's hand is oftimes found out by fraud. Cards are marked so that they may be designated from the back. Expert gamesters have their accomplices, and one wink may decide the game. The dice have been found loaded with platina, so that doublets can be thrown every time. These are introduced by the gamblers unobserved by the honest men who have come into the play, and this accounts for the fact that ninety-nine out of a hundred who gamble, however wealthy when they began at the end are found to be poor, miserable, haggard wretches, that would not be allowed to sit on the doorstep of the house that they once owned. In a gaming house in San Francisco, a young man having just come from the mines deposited a large sum upon the ace and won $22,000. But the tide turns. Intense anxiety comes upon the countenances of all. Slowly the cards went forth. Every eye is fixed. Not a sound is heard until the ace is revealed favorable to the bank. There are shouts of "Foul! foul!" but the keepers of the table produce their pistols, and the game is reconcened, and the bank has won $85,000. Do you call this a game of chance? There is no chance about it. But these dishonesties in the carrying on of the game are nothing when compared with the frauds that are committed in order to get money to go on with the nefarious work.

Gambling, with its greedy hand, has snatched away the widow's mite and the portion of the orphans; has sold the daughter's virtue to get the means to continue the game; has written the counterfeiter's signature, emptied the banker's money vault, and wielded the assassin's dagger. There is no depth of meanness to which it will not stoop. There is no cruelty at which it is appalled. There is no warning of God that it will not dare. Merciless, unappeasable, fiercer and wilder it blinds, it hardens, it rends, it blasts, it crushes, it damns. Have nothing to do with the gamblers, whether they gamble on large scale or small scale.

Cast out these men from your company. Do not be intimate with them. Always be polite. There is no demand that you ever sacrifice politeness. A young man accosted a Christian Quaker with "Old chap, how did you make all your money?" The Quaker replied: "By dealing in an article that thou mayest deal in if thou wilt—civility." Always be courteous, but at the same time firm. Say "no" as if you meant it. Have it understood in store, and shop, and street that you will not stand in the companionship of the sceptic, the idler, the pleasure seeker, the gambler.

Rather than enter the companionship of such, accept the invitation to a better feast. The promises of God are the fruits. The harps of heaven are the music. Clusters from the vineyards of God have been pressed into tankards. The sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty are the guests. While, standing at the banquet, to fill the cups and divide the clusters, and command the harps, and welcome the guests, is a daughter of God on whose brow are the blossoms of Paradise, and in whose cheek is the flush of celestial summer. Her name is Religion.

Her ways are ways of pleasantness,
And all her paths are peace.

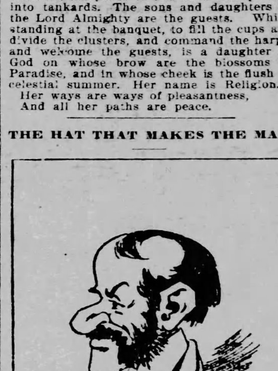
The only objection to the DeLONG Hook and Eye is that it did not come years ago. But the way it holds apologizes for the delay.

See that

hump?

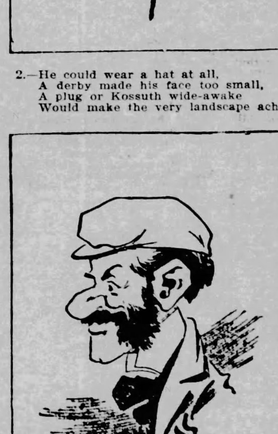
Richardson & DeLong Bros., Philadelphia. Makers of the CUPID Hairpin. It will not slip out of the hair.

THE HAT THAT MAKES THE MAN.



1.—Bjones he had the homeliest face.
His smile would warp a packing case.
And teething babies choked and cried
Whene'er Bjones looked sad or sighed.

2.—He could wear a hat at all,
A derby made his face too small,
A plug or Kossuth wide-awake
Would make the very landscape ache.



3.—But when the golf cap came in style,
Bjones was out of sight a mile.
He's in it and is just the thing
With three rich widows on the string.

Kalamazoo, Mich., is famous for celery. See Thos. Slater's advertisement on page 3.

COLONIZING MILLIONAIRES.

No Others Need Apply for Allotments of Land at La Mirada.

One of the most unique colonization schemes ever attempted in this state has been in progress of development for some months, says the San Francisco Examiner, without the usual advertising and beating of tomtoms that enterprising real estate men are wont to resort to in booming such enterprises.

The promoter of this ambitious scheme is the millionaire Andrew McNally of Altoona and Chicago, member of the publishing firm of Rand, McNally & Co., real estate owner, capitalist, man of affairs, and public spirited citizen. Mr. McNally fell in love with southern California several years ago, when he built himself a fine winter house at Altadena, near Pasadena, where he spends much of his time with his family.

He has acquired during his few years' residence in this county large real estate holdings, and it has for some time been his purpose to found a "millionaires' colony."

With this end in view Mr. McNally has purchased 4,000 acres of fine foothill land 16 miles south of this city, adjoining R. J. Northam's country seat. A large part of this land has been set out to oranges, lemons, and olives, and roads and an artificial lake and a club house are now being constructed, the latter in a luxurious style. The best equipped olive mill in the state is also to be erected for the manufacture of olive oil.

The property has been subdivided, and is now being sold to friends of Mr. McNally, all the purchasers being millionaires of Chicago and New York, who, having acquired sufficient wealth, desire to retire from the cares of business and live an outdoor life in the semi-tropics with just enough farm work to do to keep them healthy and happy.

It is said Mr. McNally already has 60 of these plutocratic purchasers, all men of high standing and great wealth, and that all have had plans drawn for the palaces they will also build. Each purchaser must sign a contract to make improvements costing at least $250,000, and live on the property at least a portion of each year, making it, in fact, his home.

The tract is on the Santa Fe railroad and near the station which bears the name "La Mirada," which has been built in the Mission style of architecture for Mr. McNally's especial accommodation. If his plans are carried out, and there is every reason to believe they will be, La Mirada will have the wealthiest colonists in the state.

A Real Benefit.

Young Husband—Where is that angel-food cake you baked this morning, my dear?

Young Wife—The rats in the closet ate it. Isn't it too bad?

Young Husband—There, don't cry. We'll not have to be bothered with a cat now.—Chicago Record.

Defiated.

"Mr!" said the freckled boarder who came late to breakfast, "I wish I had my wheel kit here. I'd pump up these muffins."—Chicago Record.

HILL'S RHEUMATISM AND GOUT CURE greatest of remedies! one bottle cures you. HILL MEDICINE CO., 26 East 13th street, New York, N. Y. Send for circulars.

A WHOLE LIBRARY OF BICYCLE INFORMATION

The Columbia Catalogue is not a mere price-list. It gives convincing reasons why all who love pleasure and comfort in bicycling should select

Columbia Bicycles

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

$100 to all alike

Your knowledge of bicycle making will grow by reading this interesting book.

Free from the Columbia agent or by mail from us for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

ANCIENT CORINTH

AS THE SEAT OF GREAT WEALTH IT OFFERS FINE OPPORTUNITIES.

Site for Scientific Excavations—Work in Charge of the American School.

A week or so ago the announcement was made that the American School of Classical Studies at Athens intended to enter upon the excavation of the site of ancient Corinth. This, while interesting enough to the general public, means much more to any one who has been in Greece and particularly to one who has been "out at the diggings" himself, under the auspices of the school and of the wise and charming director, Dr. Rufus B. Richardson.

The school, it will be remembered, after some years of rather desultory work at Thorikos, Sikyon, and other places, finally under the direction of Dr. Waldstein, undertook the first large task in the excavation of the site of the Argive Heraeum. This occupied several years and only last spring was the work brought to an end. The results, as the writer saw them last summer, give one of the best showings of modern excavation in Greece.

The remains of both temples of Hera (the earlier one destroyed by fire in 423, B. C.), of long porches and colonnades, and many buildings, make, when seen from above, a really imposing sight, and what is still better, the work has been finished in a clear-cut, complete and rational manner, so as even to excite the admiration of our doughty Greek dragoman, who had seen, presumably, all the noted sites of Greece. This is a point of great importance when one thinks of the pitiable state of Mycena, Tiryns, Mantina and Delos.

At the same time Dr. Richardson was occupied at Eretria, and has now finished in the same clear-cut style the excavations begun there earlier, with the result of a new temple, a theatre and gymnasium and adjacent buildings laid bare for inspection.

From Argos have been brought to Athens literally hundreds of baskets of prehistoric pottery fragments and of the utmost importance in archaeological history. Numbers of scarabs and gems, showing clearly Egyptian relations with Argos, have been brought up, thus corroborating somewhat the myth of the daughters of Danaus and the sons of Aegyptus.

The famous Hera head, others scarcely less beautiful, reliefs and fragments in plenty, are now in Athens, and all this material is in course of classification and arrangement. When this task is done America will have somewhat to be proud of, and those who have contributed towards the school will feel that their interest and money are well repaid.

All this in the way of introduction to the forthcoming Corinthian episode, to show what the school has done for archaeology and for America, and to justify her in the eyes of her friends (and that means everyone) in what she is about to undertake.

Of course, as the name indicates, the school is first and foremost a school of classical studies, and the committee in charge has no intention of changing the policy.

While with the French and Germans the primary object is excavation, with us it is simply archaeology as the handmaid of philology and general culture. But when such a shewing as the above can be made in excavation the school surely needs no further excuse for continuing on the lines laid down.

Corinth was one of the oldest and yet, at the same time one of the most uninteresting of ancient cities. Her colonies of Syracuse and Corcyra far outstripped her in interest and strength. Yet, like some other uninteresting places wealth was here abundant and luxury proverbial from the earliest times to those of St. Paul.

This of itself would make the site a most promising one, as wealth would inevitably bring in artists and their work, and the rich merchants would vie with one another in an artistic taste, which could appreciate, but not produce.

Unfortunately, after Lucius Mummius "the triumphant" "pacified" Corinth by its destruction, the Romans, setting an example to the rapacious Verres of Syracuse, took away everything they found convenient and left the site desolate; hundreds and perhaps thousands of statues were thus lost.

Corinth afterwards, however, was rebuilt by Caesar, and became the same easy-going pleasure-loving city as before. This period during which Pausanias saw it is what we have most to hope from.

The Graeco-Roman productions of the later period are by no means to be despised, aside from the fact that the wealth of the Corinthians may not unreasonably be expected to have brought in many masterpieces of earlier times from without.

Besides this, there is always the almost certain hope of finding the foundations of the temples, and houses of the earlier city, and all that the trained archaeologist now needs to reconstruct a whole temple is the foundation and a few fragments.

The history of Corinth will surely receive some new facts from the excavation, and a new fact to a man of research is worth any expenditure.

Then we many hope for some marbles of the earlier epoch; the Roman soldiers were not men of great taste or historical knowledge, their gleanings may prove the best wheat.

Those statues and reliefs which probably were broken and tumbled around during the destruction of the town would be the very things for us, while considered utterly worthless by the plunderers.

The archaic statues, too, upon which so much stress is laid now, and in the makers of which are seen the forerunners of Phidias and Praxiteles, would hardly appeal even to the Roman connoisseur, who reveled in the school of Lysippus and the Rhodian group. Hence the chances of successful research are much greater than would appear at first sight.

It is no such easy thing to choose a good place for excavation now in Greek lands. Olympia and Troy are done; Delphi the French have control of, the Athenian Acropolis the Greeks intend to finish themselves; Crete is too dangerous, and the difficulties through the obstacles of Turkish procrastination too great. The expense, too, enters largely into the account, and it does seem as if Corith must have come as an inspiration. It will, of course, be a big job and will last many years, but what work is done will be complete in itself, and the process of excavation can go along slowly as the means come in, as well as quickly.

Ten thousand dollars are needed for the work, and it is hoped that this sum may be raised. Olympia cost $200,000, and it does seem as if we could raise a twentieth of that amount for our greatest work.

It has become somewhat the habit to speak of Olympia and Delphi as disappointments; one hears little of this on the spot. Whoever can stand before the Hermes of Praxiteles and call Olympia a failure must have little artistic enthusiasm; and Delphi with its hundreds of inscriptions, numbers of early reliefs and the only known fragments of ancient Greek music, will hardly appeal to one as anything but a glorious success.

The day of the discovery of great temples and unlimited gold is over in Greece, but the working for science's sake and the building up of the history of art still goes on, and will appeal just as strongly to a lover of the Hellenes.

Old Corinth will be an interesting place to work in. Back stands the impregnable Acro-Corinthus, and in front stretches the ever blue Corinthian Gulf, with Parnassus snow-tipped in the distance. At one's feet wave fields of vines, and near by are the gray-green olive groves. The railroad, within three miles on either side, will make communication with Athens easy, and the getting of men no very difficult task.

It makes one envious to think of; happy the student of the American school who is invited to go and help dig up old Corinth.—Charles Peabody in the Boston Transcript.

Professional Complacency.

Bookworm—What do you think the greatest evidence of Shakespeare's genius?

Footlights—Er—that so many great actors since his time have found his parts available.

Experience Teaches.

Teacher—Tommy, what is meant by nutritious food?"

Tommy—Something to eat that ain't got no taste to it.—Indianapolis Journal.

Free!

Good Health

The newest work on Physiology and Hygiene is entitled "Good Health." It is an eighty-page book, illustrated with beautiful cuts and full page plates in colors. It tells every body how to get well and how to keep well. The price of the book is twenty-five cents, but to the first hundred thousand who cut out this notice and mail it to us, *telling us in what paper they saw it*, we will send this book *absolutely free*. This offer is limited, however, to one hundred thousand copies. After that twenty-five cents each. Address, GOOD HEALTH PUBLISHING CO., P. O. Box 1020, New York City.

No book will be sent unless the advertisement is cut out and enclosed, *and paper mentioned*, as our purpose in giving away this first hundred thousand copies is to test the value of various papers as advertising mediums.

The Sunday School.

Destruction of Jerusalem Foretold.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.—Luke 21:33.

(Luke 21:20-36. Memory verses, 34-36.)

Read 21:5-38.

20 And when ye shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that the desolation thereof is nigh.

21 Then let them which are in Judea flee to the mountains; and let them which are in the midst of it depart out; and let not them that are in the countries enter thereinto.

22 For these be the days of vengeance, that all things which are written may be fulfilled.

23 But woe unto them that are with child, and to them that give suck, in those days! for there shall be great distress in the land, and wrath upon this people.

24 And they shall fall by the edge of the sword, and shall be led away captive into all nations; and Jerusalem shall be trodden down of the Gentiles, until the times of the Gentiles be fulfilled.

25 And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring;

26 Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken.

27 And then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory.

28 And when these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your head; for your redemption draweth nigh.

29 And he spake to them a parable; Behold the fig tree, and all the trees;

30 When they now shoot forth, ye see and know of your own selves that summer is now nigh at hand.

31 So likewise ye, when ye see these things come to pass, know ye that the kingdom of God is nigh at hand.

32 Verily I say unto you, This generation shall not pass away, till all be fulfilled.

33 Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.

34 And take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares.

35 For as a snare it come on all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth.

36 Watch ye therefore, and pray always, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man.

Illustrative Application.

When ye see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that her desolation is at hand (v. 20). War means desolation. Preparation for war indicates approaching conflict and strife. Those who know most about war dread it most. Yet war has its place in the plans of God, and the people of God must be ready to meet war, with its consequences, when God summons them to this trial. We are not to live always in times and scenes of peace. War comes as the means of desolation to that which must be destroyed, and as the forerunner of a better state of things to come.

These are days of vengeance, that all things which are written may be fulfilled (v. 22). Dark hours are not without hope. "The darkest hour of the night is just before day." We must have the darkness before the light. If we think only of the gloom, we shall despair. If we think of the coming light, we shall have hope. Tribulations are permitted to God's children in this life. When, therefore, tribulations come to us, we are to accept them as in accordance with God's promises of love, and to look forward and upward with hope.

There shall be signs in sun and moon and stars; and upon the earth distress of nations; men fainting for fear (vs. 25, 26). There are trying times promised to God's children before the best things can come to them. Things above us and things about us will tend to dishearten and alarm us. So long as things look bright, we have no reason to hope that the best things are close at hand. Only when everything seems to go wrong is everything sure to be going right. This ought to stay our hearts in hours of darkness and dismay. This puts a bright light on a dark cloud, and makes gloom hopeful.

Then shall they see the Son of man coming in a cloud with power and great glory (v. 27). If we were watching for the coming of our dearest friend, and knew that he was coming just after the severest storm we had ever known, how glad we should be to have a storm come up, and increase in fury and intensity! The harder that storm, the more its promise. It is to be that way with the coming of our Friend of friends. The storm must come first, and he will follow after. Welcome, then, to the storm, because of what is to follow it.

But when these things begin to come to pass, look up, and lift up your heads, because your redemption draweth nigh (v. 28). "These things." What things? War and vengeance, signs in the heavens, and distress on the earth and on the sea, men fainting for fear, and gloom on every side. When these things begin to come to pass, then take hope. Here's encouragement for us, when encouragement is needed. And that is the way God gives cheer. What a pity that we are not ready to accept his promises just as he gives them!

Heaven and earth shall pass away; but my words shall not pass away (v. 33). The surest thing on earth is the word of God from heaven. God's promise of protection to us shall stand firm through the earth and the heavens give way. No matter if war comes, if men's hearts fail from fear, if darkness hides sun, moon and stars, we are safe while God is safe. Our life sharing the life of Christ cannot suffer loss. He who speaks peace to us is our peace, when there is no peace apart from him in all the universe.—H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.

Weak Lungs and Consumption

DR. ROBERT HUNTER, of 117 West 45th street, New York—the oldest Lung specialist in the country—explains in popular lectures the germ nature of consumption; the condition of the throat and lungs that leads to it, and the wonderful success of its treatment by specific germicides discovered by him and applied directly to the lungs by inhalation.

Those having weak lungs or any lung complaint can obtain Dr. Hunter's books and full information, free of charge, by addressing him as above.

ARMY BULLETS FOR GAME.

Two Objections On Account of Their Great Penetration.

Something for sportsmen to consider seriously, if they intend to get one of the new 30-calibre army rifles, is the great penetration of the bullets. One of the bullets would kill a man through a four-foot spruce tree, or a cow a mile and more away. No ordinary tree to be depended on to stop one of these bullets, and it might easily travel half a mile through dense woods and hit a man far out of sight with deadly effect.

Field and Stream says that the next legislatures of our great game states should pass a law prohibiting the use of a jacketed bullet. The sense of the danger to human beings. Another argument it offers in favor of such a law will have great influence on the men who do not wish to wound without killing the game. "The class of bullets is useless for large game unless soft pointed," it says, "as it rarely kills instantly, but allows the game to die from internal hemorrhage and in terrible agony of reach."

When such a rifle is used for big game a bullet that mushrooms should be employed. The mushrooming bullet will kill anything, as it goes clear through an elk, moose, or deer, and the force of the impact would knock a running grizzly down.

Pointer for Restaurateurs.

Four local newspaper men were comparing notes recently on the restaurants they have known.

"Saw a novel device in Chicago not long ago," said one. "Friend took me through a big cheap jewelry factory. Rubies by the quart, diamonds by the pint. Gold rings till you couldn't rest. What's here" said I, as I pointed to a glass jar filled with creamy pellets.

"'Pearls,' said the foreman. 'Ten cents a gross. We sell 'em to the cheap restaurant men.'

"'What for?' says I.

"'They drop one in each plate of oyster stew,' says the foreman.

"'What for?' says I again.

"'Customer scrapes 'round in stew. Doesn't see any oysters. Grand kick coming. Finds pearl. Grins ecstatically. Sneaks pearl into vest pocket. Eats stew. Doesn't complain. Pays check and goes away smiling. See?'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST.

A Peculiar Jewish Institution Carried on in New York.

A loan office where the only security required is honor is surely novel enough to notice. Such an institution can be found here, says the New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch. For years it has carried on business on the theory that vast majorities of men are honest in money matters. A total stranger, by merely leaving his name and address, can borrow from $5 to $25 in cash. No pledge is taken, no interest is charged. As proof of the fact that people are honest, it may be stated that this office has put $60,000 annually into circulation

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of general interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—Postage Paid.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free, to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 100.000

NAMES WANTED!

The Blade wants, as speedily as possible, the addresses of the secretaries of all the Republican clubs in the United States, whether local, county or district.

We ask anybody and everybody who knows the address of any secretary of any Republican Club, to send it to us at once on a postal card.

The object we have in getting these addresses is that we wish to communicate with these secretaries on an important matter relative to the Presidential campaign.

M'KINLEY'S PORTRAIT.

We have had so many inquiries for portraits of Hon. Wm. McKinley, that we have made arrangements for a limited number of a very fine picture which Gov. McKinley himself says is "the finest portrait of myself which has ever been made."

It is printed on excellent plate paper, 22 by 28 inches; the face is life size; printed in black on a tinted background; fac-simile of McKinley's signature below; a work of art which is an ornament to any gentleman's library or parlor.

We will mail a copy of this magnificent portrait, in an extra large and heavy pasteboard tube, to any address, on receipt of only 50 cents.

Or, for one dollar, we will send a copy of the Weekly Blade one year and one copy of the picture. To subscribers who send us $1, we will extend their subscriptions for one year from the date of expiration, and mail a copy of the picture.

Order quickly, for the supply we have will soon be exhausted. Address all orders "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

OUR BICYCLE OFFER.

Read our offer of the Toledo Blade bicycle on the fifth page of this issue. The wheel is in all respects up to date; it is of the 1896 pattern, with barrel hubs, and in every detail of the pattern up with the times.

We receive many letters asking for "catalogues," "descriptive lists," etc. We have none. Everything of the sort costs money and to print them would compel us to add to the price of the wheel. The advertisement contains all the material information which any buyer really needs. If we printed a fine 48-page illustrated catalogue, we could not tell any more, in reality, about the Toledo Blade bicycle than is told in brief in the advertisement.

It is a strong, thoroughly good, 28-pound wheel, built on the 1896 model, in every respect up to date, and the same grade of wheel that retails for $85. Every part is made upon honor by a first-class manufacturing concern.

How can we sell it for $47.50? Because there are no agents' profits to pay, no money needed to put a racing team on the road to advertise it, no expensive posters and illustrated catalogues to pay for. The only persons who make any money are the manufacturers. We sell it at cost price to Blade subscribers. You get just what you would pay $85 for if you went to an agent. Old readers of The Blade know we are in the habit of selling them useful articles at cost, along with their subscriptions, and we had so many requests to furnish bicycles that we made the arrangements for this wheel, as detailed in the advertisement.

You need have no fear in taking the advertisement to mean just what it says. You will find the wheel exactly as represented. If you buy one you will be satisfied with it.

OUR STORY.

On the first page to-day we give the first half of a bright little story, "A Sensitive Plant," which will be concluded next week. It is well worth reading.

For a few weeks we shall give similarly short two-instalment stories, while waiting for our next serial, now in preparation. It will be one of the best we ever published, and will alone be worth double the price of The Blade for a year.

Watch for an announcement of it, which will be given in a short time.

THE INDIANA MONEY PLANK.

The currency plank of the Indiana Republican convention has been especially commended as "leaving nothing to be desired." A comparison of its phraseology with the utterances of Major McKinley on this subject suggests that those who framed it must have made a careful study of his words before reducing it to writing. The entire plank is given, verbatim, below, and beside it McKinley's utterances on the subject on various occasions. The similarity of expression as well as sentiment is remarkable:

Indiana Platform, 1896.	McKinley's utterances.
We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money.	The Republican party stand, now, as ever, for honest money. — Speech before Marquette club, Chicago, Feb. 12, 1896.
We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth.	My voice and my influence are in favor of the best money that ingenuity of men has devised. — Speech in reply to ex-Governor Campbell, Ohio campaign, 1893.
We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency.	The Republican party would as soon think of lowering the flag of our country as to contemplate with patience any attempt to degrade or corrupt the medium of exchanges. — Marquette club speech, Feb. 12, 1896.
We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained.	Those who believe in conservative legislation want to utilize both metals. * * Whatever dollars we have in this country must be * * equal in inherent merit, equal in purchasing power, whether they be paper dollars or gold dollars, or silver or Treasury notes, each convertible into the other.—Speech in 51st Congress.
And, in consequence, we are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.	The people are not prepared to indulge in the speculation of free and unlimited coinage. —Reply to ex-Governor Campbell.

Senator Teller ought to understand that free silver is in a big minority in this country, and govern himself accordingly.

THE RUM HABIT A DISEASE.

Over in Austria an attempt is making to have drunkenness legally viewed as a disease, and early this year a bill was introduced in the Reichsrath, backed by the highest medical authorities in the empire, with this end in view. Having heard nothing of the matter in the European cables, we presume the bill did not become a law, but are ignorant, of course, as to the reasons it was enacted into law. It may be renewed at the next session of that body.

The bill proposed to treat the persistent drunkard as a person who is mentally incapable, and likely to inflict injury upon the community, not only by actual violence but by example. The theory is that the victim to alcohol is the subject of a disease, just as much as the lunatic, and ought to be dealt with accordingly. The restraint it is proposed to put upon the drunkard may be voluntary or compulsory detention in specially appointed retreats. In the latter case there is to be a regular trial in which both lay and medical witnesses may be heard.

The justification for detention will consist in such facts as repeated previous convictions of intoxication, proof of danger to life, and other evidence tending to show that the alcoholic passion has become ungovernable, so that the victim is a source of danger to himself or others. The term of detention is to be two years but subject to reduction or renewal, as the occasion may require, the intention of the measure being rather to protect the community and reform the individual than to inflict punishment, and it is proposed that no personal privileges shall be lost by the detention.

We refer to this matter because it shows that the medical profession, the world over, pursues a similar line of reasoning, and reaches identical results. The proposition has frequently been advanced of late years in the United States that the drink habit is a disease, quite as much as is epilepsy and other obscure nervous affections, and that it should be treated as such. The legislatures of several states had bills before them the past winter for the treatment of confirmed drunkards by the gold cure. In one instance, at least—Minnesota—such a bill was passed, but we understand it was nullified by the courts on constitutional grounds. The proposed Austrian plan, as will be seen above, depends on detention, restraint from indulgence, and proper medical treatment. We should be glad to see such a plan tried; nevertheless, how much better it would be for the people, and for the country, if public opinion were educated up to the point of compelling the closing of all saloons! The destruction of the saloon would completely

Pulverize the Rum Power.

PLATT'S REAL OBJECTION.

Thomas C. Platt, of New York, is evidently determined to go down fighting. His antagonism to Major McKinley is so bitter and malignant that he continues the battle even after it is shown to be hopeless.

A few days ago he gave out a letter containing his "objections" to McKinley. The list is a trumped-up one, but he includes in it the real ground of objection which is common to himself, to Quay, to Clarkson and Chandler. It is that, if McKinley is nominated and elected, he "will not recognize the party organization in the states in which there has been opposition to him."

There you have it. Translated into plain English, McKinley has refused to promise Platt and his fellow-bosses the disposal of the official patronage in their states, and the lion's share of the fat offices in the gift of the President.

The matter thus develops into a fight between the Republican voters of the United States and state bosses of the Platt ilk. The former want McKinley; the latter are striving to defeat him, because he will not promise them the spoils of office!

Platt first came into national notoriety through his acting as the "Me Too" of Senator Conkling. That brilliant but wrong-headed man quarreled with President Garfield because the latter appointed a collector of the port at New York whom Conkling did not indorse. Conkling was so angry that he resigned his seat in the United States Senate in a huff, and his colleague, this man Platt, followed the lead of his boss and resigned also. Hence the soubriquet of "Me Too" Platt, which has stuck to him ever since.

Conkling went to his grave, disappointed in his political ambitions. Platt has taken up the role of a boss, and desires to play Warwick to every Republican President. His plan of action is simple. Through the state machine which he controls, he got the perfunctory indorsement of the New York convention for Governor Morton as a Presidential candidate. Morton has not, and never had, the ghost of a show for the nomination this year. Platt knows this quite as well as any one else; furthermore, he never expected Morton to be nominated.

The indorsement was obtained, not to nominate Morton, but to keep the New York delegates from being instructed for or pledged to any other person. He wants to hold those 72 delegates in the St. Louis convention for trading purposes. They are to be given to the candidate who will give Platt what he wants. With all the national patronage in New York state in his hands, Platt would be undisputed boss of the politics of that state.

McKinley will not make the required pledges to Platt; nor will he pledge the Pennsylvania patronage to Quay, nor the Iowa patronage to Clarkson, and so on. The national appointments in New York, if McKinley is elected President, will be given to worthy Republicans of that state; but Mr. Platt will not be allowed to name the men.

There is the whole of the mean, pitiful, selfish and grasping opposition on the part of Platt. The Republicans of the nation should understand this clearly. They should realize that this is a vicious effort to nullify the voice of the people, and strengthen the vile system of state bosses and machine politics in this country.

It is a foul and a dangerous system, and should be broken up. Now is the time to deal it a telling blow, by defeating Platt and his fellow bosses through the triumphant nomination of McKinley.

The supreme court of Georgia has reversed the finding of the lower court, by which Seventh-day Adventists were fined for working on Sunday. Now let us have a rest from long-winded screeds on this subject.

Bob Taylor, the fiddler, is again the candidate of the Tennessee Democrats for governor. This thing has been chronic with Bob for many years.

Delaware is too small a state for both Addicks and Higgins. The Republican party should set both of them aside and look for new leaders.

Mr. Reed these days betrays "that tired feeling" when he reads of the conventions declaring for McKinley with monotonous unanimity.

The Tennessee Democrats had not the gall to renominate Pete Turney, who stole the governorship from H. Clay Evans.

The railroads are concluding to carry bicycles as baggage. And it is a wise and popular conclusion.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Did you ever see a Presidential campaign which so early developed such interest?

The farmers and wage-workers have had enough of Democratic hard times. They are demanding a change. They want the mills and factories steadily at work, the railroads busy hauling freight and produce, the people with money to buy goods and farm products, and an era of good times again to set in. That is the reason they are all interested in this year's campaign.

And they will all want to read a good newspaper, which will give them the news of the campaign week by week all over the Union. They will desire to watch the varying phases of the great national battle, the variations in public feeling, the arguments on both sides, that they may judge intelligently.

What paper is better for them to read than the Toledo Weekly Blade?

It is the one great national Republican weekly of the United States. It is edited for the whole Union, not for one state. There is but one other of its kind, and that is inferior to The Blade.

A Presidential campaign usually adds 100,000 campaign readers to our regular subscribers. We are making special arrangements for this year's campaign, for The Blade is the only national exponent of the Republican protective policy and of a proper solution of the money question in the United States. It should go into the hands of the reading, thinking masses of the American people.

Beginning with June 1, we discontinue all yearly special subscription terms, and will devote our work to 3-months' subscribers. We will supply the Weekly Blade, mailed direct to subscribers, at the mere cost of paper and postage. We ask no profit on this campaign circulation, as we hope to make The Blade a still greater paper, with the aid of our present subscribers.

Elsewhere on this page we explain our plan for campaign subscriptions, with the list of premiums we offer to the raisers of the largest clubs for each of the months of June, July and August. Read it carefully. We want to place one postal card with our campaign terms in the hands of every one, especially of Republican campaign committees, and those in the habit of raising clubs for newspapers.

We especially ask every subscriber to this paper, either himself or through his influence with some other person, to send us one 3-months' club in June, another in July, and another in August.

The price is put so low that we can not afford much commission; however, it will be enough with each club of 10 campaign subscribers to cover the expense and trouble of the remitter.

In fact, we hope, by the premium list given in another column, to make it very interesting for those who will assist in extending the Weekly Blade's circulation this summer. Drop us a postal card asking for our 3-months' campaign terms, and also for sample copies, which will be sent you free, so as to be ready to send us a club on June 1.

We appeal to our regular subscribers, for they know the excellence of the paper, and its many valuable features. We hope you will all take hold, and help us fight the battle for Republican good times by the election of a Republican President and Congress this fall.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The river and harbor bill, as amended by the Senate, carries, it is said, the largest aggregate authorization of expenditure of any one in our history for the improvement of rivers and harbors. There are $12,000,000 of direct appropriations, besides which it is placed in the discretion of the secretary of war to commence improvements which will require a number of years to complete, and the total cost of which will be a little over $50,000,000.

The total $64,000,000 is not to be expended within the next fiscal year. Even if it were possible to do the work authorized in that time, there is not money enough available to pay for it. The secretary of the Treasury will not attempt to do more than the funds available in the Treasury warrant. It is necessary to keep these points in mind, because the yellow curs of the political press are already endeavoring to mislead people into supposing that the whole sixty-four millions must be used within the next year, and that the money must be raised somehow by the government, even by a bond issue—all of which is utterly false.

Many people may think that the amount appropriated is enormous for one object. But this is a big country, and our commerce is tremendous. Within the past few years railway freight rates have been largely reduced, and one of the factors in the reduction has been the vast increase in water traffic, especially on the Great Lakes. The cheap transportation of grain to the East from Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago and Duluth has compelled the railways to reduce their rates to meet the competition, and each year millions are thus saved in the aggregate to Western farmers, out of whose pockets the freight charges on grain must come.

Water transportation is much lower than a few years ago; and the reduction has been made possible by the increase in the size of vessels. A boat carrying 60,000 bushels of grain can be run much cheaper than two boats which will carry but 30,000 bushels each, or three of only 20,000 bushels capacity each. Vessels frequently now carry 100,000 bushels and over. This increase in the size of freight boats—which has been most marked within the past eight years—necessitates deeper harbors and channels. This work belongs to the national government, and is in charge of the War Department; and the money for its accomplishment is appropriated by Congress in the river and harbor bill.

The bill this year is large, but a patient examination of it, item by item, fails to disclose a single appropriation authorized by it which is not needed by the growing commerce of the country. These improvements facilitate traffic, cheapen freight rates, and thus benefit the whole country—and no class more than the farmers and planters.

Sagasta, ex-premier of Spain, declares that the United States has no right to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. Softly, Senor Sagasta! We have just the same right to do it that Spain had to recognize the belligerency of the late Southern Confederacy.

No living man has legs long enough to straddle the 16 to 1 issue.

Mr. Platt will agree that this is a tough year on political bosses.

THE COMPETITOR CASE.

The Competitor is a schooner which, sailing under the American flag, is accused of carrying men and munitions of war to aid the Cuban revolutionists. She was captured by the Spaniards as she lay at anchor, the men on board were tried by court-martial, found guilty, and condemned to be shot.

The United States government promptly claimed that this action is contrary to the treaty existing between Spain and this country, and asked that all further proceedings be delayed until the merits of the case can be investigated. The grounds for this interference are the following:

Our treaty with Spain was made in 1795, to which the Cushing protocol was added in 1877. One of the provisions of the latter is as follows:

No citizen of the United States residing in Spain, her adjacent islands or her ultramarine possessions, charged with acts of sedition, treason or conspiracy against the institutions, the public security, the integrity of the territory, or against the supreme government, or any other crime whatsoever, shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal, but exclusively by the ordinary jurisdiction, except in the case of being captured with arms in hand.

This provision simply means that all trials of United States citizens arrested in Cuba or any other part of the Spanish dominions, shall be by the regular civil courts, and not by court martial, unless captured with arms in hand. The Americans on the Competitor were not so taken; therefore, this government contends they must be tried by the civil courts, and have all the rights and privileges the accused ordinarily enjoys.

The position of the court martial which tried these men was that the Cushing protocol refers only to Americans "residing in Spain" or her possessions; that the men on the Competitor were not residents, and therefore that the provision does not apply to them. This, however, is too narrow an interpretation, for the protocol, in its stipulations further than the one above quoted, enumerating the rights granted by us to Spanish subjects, corresponding to what Spain grants to us, these are expressly declared to apply to all Spaniards "residing or being" in the United States. Such an expression, or such an interpretation, in the other part of the protocol would at once include the Competitor's crew, as "being," though not "residing" on Spanish territory. And is it to be supposed that we were to get less than we gave in that protocol, or that we shall take a narrow view of the treaty when a liberal one will save American citizens from the penalty of death?

Besides this, it is said that the United States government will insist that the offence of which the condemned men were guilty did not in any event merit so severe a sentence, whether by military tribunal or by ordinary procedure in the civil courts. Spain has never officially acknowledged that there is a state of war in Cuba, and it is argued that this fact prevents, by virtue of international law, the legal infliction of capital punishment in such a case. If there is no war, the offense charged against the condemned crew seems to come under the head of commercial crimes, rather than those of what may be called a military character. The United States will apparently make its protest most successful by avoiding any complicated quibbles and basing its case on broad and general principles of justice and humanity.

That the Cuban republic has not yet been recognized, at least as a belligerent power, by the United States is due entirely to the President and Secretary Olney. Had they responded to the feelings of the vast mass of the American people, it would have been done long ago. Their prompt action in the case of these men has been an agreeable surprise to the American people, but there is a suspicion that the pending Presidential campaign has something to do with this sudden variation from the former policy of inaction.

THE FARMERS AND SILVER.

Among those who are in favor of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, there are men who honestly and sincerely believe the fallacies taught by designing demagogues, who have no end to serve but their own political advancement. Of these honest but mistaken persons, the great majority are among the farmers.

They believe that the free coinage of silver would largely increase the amount of money in the country; that it would be so plentiful that everybody could get it in abundance; that it would especially benefit the farmers, and that banks and capitalists would suffer; and that it would double the price of everything the farmers have to sell.

Every one of these ideas is a fallacy, without one fact in its support.

The first thing it would do would be to drive all gold and gold certificates out of circulation, thus reducing the volume of money over one-third at one stroke. The remaining two-thirds would at once be robbed of half its value; so that the money in circulation would be, in purchasing power, only about one-third what we now have.

This disposes of the second proposition. Money would be much scarcer than now, consequently harder to get. Aside from this, this fact is to be remembered; the money of the country is to-day ample in volume for all the business of the country. Increasing the volume of currency above the amount really necessary, would not make it one whit easier to get. There are two ways of getting money, one is by selling something you have—produce, or labor, or anything else you own; the second, by borrowing it. If any man has anything to sell that anybody wants, there is no lack of money to pay for it; and any one who can give good security can borrow with perfect ease up to the limit of his ability to repay.

Third, the farmers would not be benefited, but injured. The prices of farm produce are fixed by the demand in gold standard countries. The farmers would have to sell at prices fixed in gold standard countries, while he would be compelled to buy at prices determined by the fluctuating silver standard that would prevail in this country. Where the standard fluctuates, prices of articles of ordinary consumption are always correspondingly dearer, because the merchants take advantage of every fluctuation. If the standard goes up, their prices go up; if it drops down, they do not reduce prices so long as they can help it. The farmers would be helpless in this state of things.

Moreover, the inevitable change to the silver standard, and the vast contraction in the money volume, would bring such a panic upon the country as was never before seen, and the farmers would suffer, as well as every other class of citizens, from the financial and business prostration.

Furthermore, it is not true that bankers and capitalists have a special interest in sound money. Every honest business man knows well that the stability of the currency is one factor of prosperity. To drop to the silver standard would give the sharks, whether bankers or anybody else, a chance to speculate in gold, and thus render the silver basis more fluctuating in value than it would otherwise be.

The truth of the matter is, that the farmers would deal themselves a deadly blow were they to favor and carry free coinage at 16 to 1.

Mr. Platt appears to have a red-hot cinder from the McKinley locomotive in his political eye.

AMERICAN CORN IN EUROPE.

Last year the United States raised the largest corn crop in our history. This year the indications are for another enormous acreage, owing to the plowing up of wheat in the winter-wheat belt, and if there is anything like suitable weather, another big crop will be garnered this fall. But what are we going to do with it all?

Last year we raised two billions and a half of corn. Our domestic use was probably not over a billion bushels. We must have over a billion bushels left over; and the prospect is that we will have that much surplus from this year's crop.

There is one ray of hope in the prospect of a consumptive demand from Germany. It will be remembered that in 1889 Col. Charles J. Murphy was sent to Europe by the Agricultural department to induce the people of Europe to use it more extensively in bread. This work is a slow one, for it is hard to get great masses of people to develop a taste for a new staple food. Yet the German government has recently issued a report on the food properties of American maize, in which a careful comparison is made between it and rye, which is the staple breadstuff of millions of Germans.

The patient German investigators ascertained that the unsuitableness of the grain for bread was a great objection to it, but that when mixed with rye it formed a valuable ingredient, though the advantage of using it in that manner was not evident except when it was sold at a lower price than the rye. But the price of corn is quite variable. In 1891 it was 25 cents a bushel higher than in 1889. The big crop of last year ran the price down so that it is 15 cents a bushel lower than a year ago. At present prices, it has the advantage of rye in cheapness; and if the low price continues, it may lead to a decided increase in the German demand for it.

Over in Indiana, the Republican marching clubs will probably adopt the farmers' big straw hat as part of their uniform. A good idea, and one that will spread beyond the Hoosier state.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Four weeks from Tuesday the exercises will begin in the big auditorium at St. Louis. A few state Republican conventions were held during the week, those in Missouri and Delaware being the most interesting. Missouri declared for McKinley, and adopted the Indiana gold plank verbatim. The Delaware convention was controlled by Addicks, and ex-Senator Higgins's friends bolted.

The surprise of the week was the adoption of a gold standard platform by the Republicans of Washington. The Colorado Republicans declared themselves in favor of silver and the policy of Senator Teller, who has persisted in opposing all attempts to secure tariff legislation at this session of Congress unless something was done for silver. On the floor of the Senate he proclaimed that he would not support a gold standard man or platform should they be named by the national convention. Senator Wolcott said he would go to St. Louis, make a fight for silver and abide by the result. He won't do any such thing for the convention expressed disapproval of his course by refusing to name him as a delegate or to mention him in the resolutions which commended Senator Teller and the Republican Congressman for their work in behalf of white metal.

Free silver and McKinley are what Wyoming Republicans want. Those of Montana want free silver, but like Colorado Republicans, have no particular candidate.

Idaho Republicans are going to follow the advice of Senator Dubois, who controlled the state convention. If the national convention does not adopt a silver plank they will bolt.

The United States Senate, by a vote of 20 to 31, has decided that Henry A. Dupont, of Delaware, is not entitled to a seat. This ends a most prolonged and animated struggle. Mr. Dupont claimed an election because he had received 15 votes in the legislature. The Delaware legislature consisted of nine Senators and twenty-one Representatives—a total of thirty. The Republican governor died and was succeeded by the Democratic speaker of the Senate. The Republicans insisted that he was no longer a member of the legislature and that there were but 29 members. In this they were clearly in the right, the Delaware constitution prohibiting the holding of two offices by one man. Mr. Dupont having 15 votes, they claimed his election. The speaker-governor refused to issue a commission and the contest was taken to the Senate, where 30 Republicans were outvoted by 31 Democrats and Populists.

The Methodist general conference having settled the woman question—for the present, at least—has expressed its disapproval of the Christian Endeavor society, and endeavored to elect two bishops, in place of Bishops Bowman and Foster, retired. While the conference did not denounce the Endeavorers in terms, it refused to repudiate the speech of a delegate who had referred to it as an "idiotic body" because it had ordered a general day of prayer for the conversion of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

The bishop question caused a great deal of feeling over the summary way in which it was proposed to retire Bishops Bowman and Foster, two patriarchs who have filled the bishop's chair since 1872. The committee in charge of the matter in a report declared them non-effective—that is, unable to perform the active duties of a bishop—and recommended that their successors be elected. This raised a storm, and the bishops' friends protested against this shelving of the venerable preachers. With much feeling Bishop Foster asked to be retired and Bishop Bowman did the same, saying that the report of the committee was the first intimation he had that he was non-effective. At last a resolution was adopted retaining the two bishops on the board, but relieving them of their active duties, two new bishops to be elected. The opposition to the retirement of the bishops resented the plea that it was necessary to retrench in this instance. They argued that the Methodist church was able to pay full salaries to the men who had spent their life in the cause of the church.

Because a company which receives a subsidy from Russia purchased a piece of real estate at Chee-Foo, English editors have waxed excited and the English and German ministers to Pekin have filed a protest with the Chinese government. If the long editorials in the London papers correctly reflect the condition of affairs, then the situation is extremely critical, because J. Smith, an American—his first name may be John—purchased a piece of land of a firm which has been advertising the aforesaid real estate for the past year or more. The Russian Steam Navigation company needed this land in its business, its agent purchased it, and now the press of England tries to persuade itself to believe it wants to go to war with the czar.

The five alleged filibusters, pirates and traitors to Spain, who were most expeditiously tried and sentenced to death by a court martial at Havana, are to have a new deal and a civil trial. England appears to have no interest in the case, for it now appears that the English-born member of the crew of the Competitor is a naturalized American and therefore can not call upon the British government for protection. The tone of the English editors has changed. Instead of pointing out to Spain that she was very unwise in provoking a quarrel with the United States, and incidentally treading upon the toes of her gracious majesty, they are once more bombasting the United States for demanding a fair trial for its citizens.

Secretary Olney demanded that the men captured on the Competitor be given a trial, as provided in the two treaties. The Spaniards placed a narrow and illiberal construction on the treaties, claiming that they provided for civil trusts only in the case of Americans resident in Cuba, and did not apply to alleged filibusters who were in Cuban waters for an illegal purpose. These were the first filibusters that the Spanish had been able to capture, and it was determined to make short work and an awful example of them.

Mr. Olney insisted on a civil trial under the treaties; the Spaniards refused, but agreed to order the executions stayed until the court martial proceedings could be reviewed by the supreme tribunal at Madrid. This didn't satisfy Mr. Olney, and United States Minister Taylor began to make trouble for the Spanish foreign minister. Eventually Spain gave way, and the five suspects, together with two more recently captured in Cuba, will be brought before a civil court.

Shortly after the Riel rebellion in Canada some 1,000 renegade Cree Indians crossed the border into Montana. They were most unwelcome guests. There were no lands or reservations for them and they have wandered at their own sweet will while the American Indians have been herded on their reservations. Being diseased they have spread contagion wherever they have traveled and the Montana authorities have from time to time petitioned the federal government to drive them back to Canada. Wednesday the President signed a bill appropriating $5,000 and authorizing the use of the army in deporting them. Since it has been certain that they would be expelled the friends of the Crees have been keeping them advised of the situation and for the past two weeks they have been flocking into Idaho and the Dakotas to avoid deportation.

Scott Jackson, charged with decoying Pearl Bryan, of Greencastle, Ind., over into Kentucky, and there beheading her, has been convicted of murder in the first degree after a three weeks' trial. Alonzo Walling, his alleged accomplice, will be tried in a few days. When the headless trunk of the unfortunate girl was found Feb. 1, there was a sensation at Cincinnati, which continued to grow until Jackson and Walling were arrested. It was some time before the body was identified but after this was done the arrests soon followed. For a long time it could not be established whether the murder was committed in Ohio or Kentucky, but the Kentucky authorities established the better case and secured possession of the prisoners.

The St. Louis Money Plank.

What will be the currency plank of the St. Louis convention?

That is the question which is now more eagerly discussed among politicians than any other, since the nomination seems to be practically settled.

A good many people who are troubling themselves a good deal over this problem would probably find it much more easy of solution if they would take the trouble to examine what the state conventions in which the McKinley sentiment has predominated have said upon this subject.

Whether the expressions of those conventions were dictated by McKinley or his close supporters is not known, but the remarkable similarity of expression by the conventions of all those states which are for McKinley makes it pretty easy to determine what the expression at St. Louis, controlled by the delegates from those states, is likely to be in the matter of the financial declaration.

The states whose delegates are conceded to be practically solid for McKinley are as follows:

Wisconsin, Virginia, Vermont, Tennessee, South Dakota, Oregon, Ohio, North Dakota, New Jersey, Nebraska, Missouri, Mississippi, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Illinois, Georgia, Florida, California, Arkansas, West Virginia, Oklahoma. The delegates from these states number nearly 600, thus making their absolute control of the convention certain. Now let us see what these states have said in the financial plank of their various platforms.

Three of them—Michigan, Oregon and South Dakota—have reaffirmed the financial plank of the Minneapolis platform of 1892, which said:

"The Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals."

The Wisconsin convention, held March 18, in its plank said: "We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained."

The Minnesota convention in its platform said: "We favor the use of both gold and silver to the extent to which they can be maintained in circulation at a parity in purchasing and debt-paying power."

The Nebraska and Oklahoma financial planks adopted as a part of their platform, the words of Major McKinley's speech before the Marquette club at Chicago last February—the "currency of gold, silver and paper to measure our exchanges, that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor."

The North Dakota convention in its plank said: "We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that its parity with gold can be maintained."

The Ohio convention, which was one of the earliest held, in its plank said: "We demand the use of both gold and silver as a standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals."

The Maryland plank said: "We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until international agreement of the important commercial countries of the world shall give silver a larger use."

The Georgia platform favors the adoption of a "sound money" plank in the platform.

Probably the most significant, however, of all the platforms are those of four states whose conventions have been recently held, and in all of which the sentiment was overwhelmingly in favor of McKinley. Those four states are Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. The Tennessee convention was held April 22; that of Illinois April 29 and 30, that of Indiana May 7, and that of Missouri May 12. The financial planks of Missouri and Indiana are absolutely identical, line for line and word for word; while those of Illinois and Tennessee contain almost precisely the same language, a slight transposition of words being really the only change. The financial planks of these four recent conventions, where the McKinley element absolutely controlled, are as follows:

Tennessee—April 22.

We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold will be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. We believe that every dollar should be an honest 100 cent dollar, always and everywhere.

Illinois—April 30.

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Illinois, are unyielding and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We are opposed, as we ever have been, to any scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depreciated or debased, or in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth. We favor the use of silver as currency to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained.

Indiana—May 7.

We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Missouri—May 12.

We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with the present gold standard can be maintained, and, in consequence, we are opposed to the free unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

CASH PREMIUMS

TO CAMPAIGN CLUB RAISERS IN JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

Ten Cash Prizes for the Ten Highest Lists, Sent Us in Each of Those Months.

The Presidential campaign is to be one of absorbing interest. Everybody will want to watch its progress; and The Blade will give all the facts and the arguments week by week. Every Republican—and every intelligent Democrat—will desire to read it.

We are going to make the price of the Weekly Blade, to three months' campaign subscribers, less than the actual cost of paper and postage, so as to circulate at least a quarter of a million copies. We ask our friends at every postoffice to aid us in securing a three months' subscription from every person in their neighborhood.

We will send our confidential campaign terms on application to any one who will try to get up a club. We want everybody who can send us from 10 to 300 names at a remarkably low price to write for our campaign terms, and for sample copies of the Weekly Blade, which will be sent free.

The campaign price of three months is put so low that we do not like to publish it in this article; but incidentally we will say that a single three-months' subscription will not be more than 10 cents, and to clubs even cheaper. Besides we propose to offer

TEN CASH PREMIUMS

to the ten persons who send us the ten largest clubs of three months' subscribers during June; the same offer to be duplicated for July and also for August.

At the phenomenally low rate we make any energetic person may secure several hundred three months' subscribers. Try one club, and see how easily names are secured; after which send additional clubs as rapidly as possible, numbering the names sent consecutively down to the last name you send us on the last day of the month; and those who send ten or a dozen nice clubs during the month will be almost certain to take one of our cash premiums.

Here is the

PREMIUM OFFER:

1.—The person sending us the largest number of 3-months' subscriptions during June will receive from us, by mail, immediately after July 1, a New York draft for $25—provided the number of names sent exceeds 250.
2.—The person sending us the next largest number of subscribers during June will receive a New York draft for $20—provided the number of names sent exceeds 200.
3.—The person sending the next largest club will receive a New York draft for $15.
4.—The person sending us the next largest club will receive $10.
5.—The person sending us the next largest club will receive $8.
6.—The person sending us the next largest club will receive $7.
7.—The person sending us the next largest club will receive $6.
8.—The person sending us the next largest club will receive $4.
9.—The person sending us the next largest club will receive $3.
10.—The person sending us the next largest club will receive $2.

This list of premiums will be duplicated for 3-months' subscriptions sent us during July, on exactly the same terms as stated above for June.

These list will also be duplicated for 3-months' subscriptions sent during August, on exactly the same terms as stated for June.

Therefore, every club-raiser and agent will have an opportunity to try for one of these cash premiums for each of the summer months. Try just one club, and see how easy it is to obtain subscribers during the excitement of the Presidential campaign, at the very low price we have offered. After you get interested in the work, you will find you can send us several hundred names, using only your leisure time.

Again we say—write to us for our 3-months' campaign terms, and for free sample copies of The Weekly Blade.

Address all letters, "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

HOW THEY COME TO SAY THEM.

"Going to pot" is a reminder of the days when boiling to death was a legal punishment of parricides.

"To be in a brown study" is a corruption of brow study, a study requiring much thought and contraction of the brows.

"Knocked into a cocked hat" is expressive of the case with which this article, especially when old, assumed almost any shape.

"As dead as a herring" is an expression arising from the fact that herring die very quickly after being taken out of the water.

"Please the pigs" is a corruption of "please the pyx," a receptacle used by clergy of the Roman faith to contain the host or sacred wafers.

"To catch a weasel asleep" is indicative of the extreme vigilance of these animals, who are disturbed and made wide awake by any sound, however slight.

"As jolly as a sand boy" represents the hopping to and fro of a marine insect seen everywhere along our shores, whose hops give the idea of mirth and jollity.

"To cave in" comes from the English coal mining regions. After a mine had been worked out and abandoned, the last item in its history was the caving in of the ground above.

"To curse with bell, book and candle" was the most formal excommunication practiced by the Church of Rome. It was an anathema pronounced with the most solemn ceremonies.

"To knock the spots out of anything" is an illusion to the traditional skill of Western cowboys and famous rifle shots who would shoot the spots out of a card held between the fingers of a friend.

"To throw up the sponge" is borrowed from the prize ring. It formerly being the custom, when a prize fighter had been worsted, for his second to throw up the sponge used for wiping him off.

"To at Rome as Romans do" is credited to no less an authority than St. Augustine, who advised a convert, doubtful about the propriety of some custom observed at Rome, to do as other people did.

"Tell that to the marines" indicates the contempt which, even to the present day, professional sailors feel and express for the soldiers who form a portion of the complement on board a man-of-war.

The term "blue stocking" is as old as the year 1400, at which date in Venice a society of literary ladies and gentlemen was organized, the members of which as a distinguishing badge wore blue stockings.

"As tight as Dick's hatband" originated in the days of Richard Cromwell, son of the great Oliver, who, in the humorous parlance of the time, found the crown so tight that he could not put it on his head.

"By the holy poker" is a popular abbreviation of an oath which became common during the Crusades. "By the holy sepulcher" was in the mouths of all Englishmen during the two centuries that the Crusades went on.

"As deaf as an adder" is an illusion to the fact that the hearing of many kinds of serpents is far from acute, owing to the circumstance that their auditory apparatus is covered by the outer skin or epidermis, which is shed every season.

**Senator Teller has Colorado in his poc

Publishers' Column.

FAMOUS BATTLE PICTURES.

Owing to a popular demand from our subscribers, and especially from members of the G. A. R., we have arranged with a large publisher for a quantity of pictures of the most celebrated battles of the civil war. These pictures are of a high grade, chromo colors, large size (22x28), reproduced from the original oil paintings with wonderful accuracy. More than 100,000 have been sold during the past year at one dollar each, and our price to any person who orders a picture alone will be one dollar. But we did not get these pictures for sale or for profit. We propose to give one picture free, postpaid by mail, to every person sending us $1 for the Weekly Blade one year. If your time expires soon, you can obtain a picture when you renew. If your time expires some time hence, and you want a picture now, send a dollar, and let us extend your time a year ahead from date of expiration. Or, get us a new subscriber and we will enter the new name for Blade one year, and send the picture to the remitter, if so directed. However, we are confident those who obtain one picture will want several more, or perhaps all of them. You can obtain them one at a time by sending us new dollar subscribers. Try one of them when you renew.

NOTICE, however, that the above offer is only to those who send us $1 for subscription or renewal after this date.

Here is the list; make your selection from it:

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Battle of Five Forks, Va.
Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn.
Battle of The Wilderness, Va.
Battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn.
Battle of Champion Hill, Miss.
Battle of Antietam, Md.
Battle of Atlanta, Ga.
Battle of Spottsylvania, Va.
Battle of Vicksburg, Miss.
Battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.
Battle of Cold Harbor Va.
Battle of Resaca, Ga.
Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.
Battle of Olustee, Fla.
Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.
Battle of Bunker Hill.
Battle of Tippecanoe.
Battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.
Battle of Bull's Run, Va.
Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
Battle of Big Horn (Custer's Last Charge.)
Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.
Storming of Fort Wagner, S. C.
Capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.
Battle of New Orleans, La.
Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
Capture and Death of Sitting Bull.
Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.
Battle of Stone River, Tenn.
Assault on Fort Sanders, Tenn.
Battle of Franklin, Tenn.
Battle of Nashville, Tenn.
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Order by name of battle. Give plainly postoffice address for picture as well as The Blade. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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In order to give variety and to please those who want something different from battle pictures, we have arranged for a supply of Artistic Engravings, printed on etching paper of two sizes, 14x28 inches and 16x20 inches. These pictures are the same that formerly retailed for five dollars and upwards, and now retail at $1 to $1.50 in the book stores. We offer them postpaid by mail on exactly the same terms as the Battle Pictures announced above. Order by title of picture as named below:

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Winter.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—After May 1 and until further notice we will sell outright to Blade subscribers, at 50 cents each, either the Battle Pictures or the Etchings.

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We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expect might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are no thicker than solid silver.

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They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1 25
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1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2 35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1 35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2 00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1 15
1 dozen table knives	2 25
1 dozen table forks	2 25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

Splendid Offer to Lady Readers of The Blade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To All Who Order Patterns, or Have Ordered Them.

When sending complaints regarding non-receipt of patterns, be sure to give
The date of your order,
The number of the pattern,
The measurements.

Owing to the carelessness of our subscribers, we now have on hand several unfilled pattern orders. We are unable to fill these orders for the following reasons: No date of address, number of pattern not given; no measurements given. We have mailed a card to as many as possible, asking for the desired information. These errors in sending orders cause a great deal of delay and extra work.

We now ask every one who has sent us an order for a pattern which they have not yet received (allowing, of course, a reasonable length of time to have passed) to send us at once a duplicate order, giving date of first order, number of pattern and measurement.

NO. 6765—LADY'S SHIRT WAIST.

Warp printed Persian lawn is chosen for this stylish shirt waist, which is one of the most becoming of the many new styles introduced this summer. The collar, cuffs and applied front and back are of fine white lawn, which imparts a distinguished air to the mode. A belt of white suede, with multi-colored metal buckle, is worn around the waist. Gathered at the neck dispose the pretty fullness on each side of the box plait, through which buttonholes are worked to effect the closing in front. The back fits smoothly across the shoulders, a pointed yoke facing being applied to the top. This yoke can be cut with or without a centre seam, the seam being desirable when striped material is used, as the yoke can then be shaped with bias back edges, as shown in back view. The lower edge passes under the dress skirt, a shirring string or gathers arranging the fullness at the waist line. The bishop sleeves are fashionably full, and are gathered at their upper and lower edges, straight cuffs finishing the wrists and openings being made in back of sleeves that are finished with pointed under and over laps. The turn-down collar that finishes the neck is mounted on a high neck band. Both collar and cuffs can be made removable, if so desired, collar and cuff bands being provided by the pattern, to which they can be buttoned. The mode is one of the smartest of the summer styles, and can be made in any fancy shirting, percale, cheviot, dimity, or gingham, with collar and cuffs to match, or of white linen, as here shown.

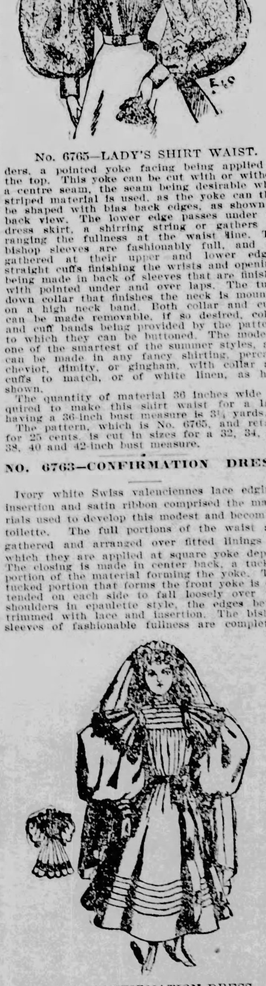
No. 6765—LADY'S SHIRT WAIST.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this shirt waist for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 3¼ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6765, and retails for 25 cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

NO. 6763—CONFIRMATION DRESS.

Ivory white Swiss valenciennes lace edging, insertion and satin ribbon comprised the materials used to develop this modest and becoming toilette. The full portions of the waist are gathered and arranged over fitted linings to which they are applied at square yoke depth. The closing is made in center back, a tucked portion of the material forming the yoke. The tucked portion that forms the front yoke is extended on each side to fall loosely over the shoulders in epaulette style, the edges being trimmed with lace and insertion. The bishop sleeves of fashionable fullness are completed at the wrists with tucked cuffs that overlap at the back and are edged with lace. The full skirt has a deep hem on its straight lower edge, headed by a cluster of tucks made to correspond with those in the yoke. Gathers at the top adjust the fullness scantily in front, with unconfined fullness at the back, the placket opening being finished in the center. The ribbon decoration is fancifully arranged over the shoulders in loops at each side of yoke and on the shoulders, to stock to match being tied over the standing collar that finishes the neck. A "choux" falls over the skirt from the belt of ribbon that encircles the waist. Pretty summer dresses of thin fabrics for ordinary wear can be developed by the mode, from batiste, lawn, dimity, organdie, soft silk or woolen fabrics.



No. 6763—CONFIRMATION DRESS.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this costume for a miss twelve years of age, is 5⅞ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6763, and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for ten, twelve and fourteen years of age.

NO. 6752—LADY'S CAPE.

Rich black peau de soie made this stylish cape, Houston applique lace bands in ivory white decorating the lower edge and the box plaits in front and back, which are one of the newest features of the spring styles. The fancy collar, shaped in two sections, displayed edges that point in front, back and over the shoulders. This collar is made from ivory white satin, covered with black lace, the ruffled edge being of black lace edging over white. A full ruching of lace edged in black and white is sewed to the standing collar to finish the neck; this can be omitted in favor of the flaring Medici collar, which is also included in the pattern. The cape is in circular style, smooth at the top and falling in rippling folds below the shoulders. Tapering box plaits that are sewed to yoke depth are laid on front and back edges, a seam joining the two sections in center back. The pointed collar can be omitted if so preferred, as shown in small sketch. Handsome combinations of plain and brocaded silk, satin or velvet, Persian and Dresden silks, with chiffon, lace and ribbon are all effectively used in making capes in this style. The mode is also adapted to capes of broad and satin-faced cloth, that are decorated with buttons and braid trimmed or strapped edges, capes made to match the gown, with collar of silk or velvet, being very fashionable.

The quantity of material 54 inches wide required to make this cape for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 2¾ yards.

No. 6752—LADY'S CAPE.

The pattern, which is No. 6752, and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

NO. 6720—LADY'S SACQUE NIGHT GOWN.

Fine white cambric is here tastefully trimmed with frills of embroidered edging. This comfortable night gown is shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, a box plait being finished on right front through which buttonholes are worked to correspond to small pearl buttons placed on the hem that finishes the left and used in closing. A rolling collar edged with a frill of embroidery finishes the neck. Full bishop sleeves are gathered top and bottom into wristbands made wide enough to pass the hands through, a frill of embroidery to match the collar falling from the lower edge of bands. Insertion can be used for the wristbands if a dautier finish is desired. Narrow frills of lace or embroidery can be used, or a plain finish given to this useful style of night gown. Lawn, percale, nainsook, linen or fine muslin are made up in this style. Lace, embroidery or feather stitching furnishing suitable decoration.

No. 6720—LADY'S SACQUE NIGHT GOWN.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this night gown for a lady having a 38-inch bust measure is 6¼ yards.

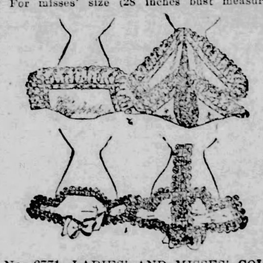
The pattern, which is No. 6720 and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inch bust measure.

NO. 6771—LADIES' AND MISSES' COLLARS.

The utility of these charming bodice decorations renders them very desirable, and they can be easily made at home by the aid of these patterns. Various materials are employed for their development and very elaborate garniture can be chosen to trim the edges, or all over, as desired. No. 1 is a yoke collar, shaped in square tabs over the shoulders. It is cut in front under the band of insertion that forms a stole. As here illustrated, it is made from creamy satin, with ecrue linen batiste embroidery and insertion. Square tabs fall over the standing collar, that is covered with a stock of satin ribbon tied in a bow at the back. Three handsome cut steel buttons decorate the front. No. 2 is of fine white mull, trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and lace. The collar is in the popular sailor shape, with double pointed lapels in front that reach to the waist line. Sheer linen batiste, or all-over embroidery makes dainty collars in this style, more elaborate ones being of velvet, satin, Persian, Dresden or other fancy silks. Spangled gimps, passementerie, applique, chiffon, lace and insertion are all used to decorate these collars.

The quantity of material 22 inches wide required to make No. 1 design is ¾ of a yard, and for No. 2 design, ⅝ of a yard. This is for a lady having a 32-inch bust measure.

For misses' size (28 inches bust measure),



No. 6771—LADIES' AND MISSES' COLLARS.

it will require of the same width material ⅝ of a yard for No. 1 design, and ½ a yard for No. 2 design.

The pattern, which is No. 6771, and retails for twenty-five cents, is cut in two sizes, for ladies having a 32 and 36-inch bust measure, and for a miss having a 28-inch bust measure.

NO. 6563—LADY'S SKIRT. NO. 6692—LADY'S CAPE.

This stylish cape illustrated one of the advance spring modes. It is made of black satin elegantly decorated with cut jet and spangles, a boa of plaited black chiffon being worn around the neck. The skirt over which it is worn is of fancy plaid suiting, in green, violet and pink shades. It is shaped with six gores, and flares fashionably at the foot, the back displaying three separate godets or tubular folds. The cape is circular in shape and hangs in full ripples all around, the deep scalloped collar being extended to form pointed revers in front. A Medici flaring collar finishes the neck, and the cape is closed invisibly in centre front with hooks and eyes. Capes by the mode can be stylishly made or garnished with the gown. Plain and fancy mixed cloakings, with rough or smooth surfaces, velvet, satin, brocade or ribbed silk will develop handsomely, single or in combination. Ostrich feather ruching, jet passementerie, galloon or other fashionable garniture can be applied as sparingly or as liberally as desired.

No. 6692—LADY'S CAPE.
No. 6563—LADY'S SKIRT.

The quantity of material 44 inches wide required to make this cape for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 2¾ yards.

To make the skirt it will require of the same width material six yards for a 26-inch waist measure.

The cape pattern, which is No. 6692, and retails for 30 cents, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inch bust measure.

The skirt pattern, which is No. 6563, and retails for 30 cents, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, and 30-inch waist measure.

READ THE OFFER:

The above pattern or patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. We will fill orders from any person, whether a regular or occasional reader of The Blade. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose ten cents silver for each pattern wanted, (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds), State both title and number of pattern. No coupon required.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by. These patterns are complete in every particular, there being a seaprate pattern for every single piece of the dress.

For ladies, give BUST measure in inches. For SKIRT pattern, give WAIST measure in inches. For misses, boys, girls or children, give BREAST measure in inches. Order patterns by number and give size in inches.

To get BUST or BREAST measure, put the tape measure all of the way around the body, over the dress, close under the arms.

FOR THE WOMEN IN METHODISM.

I note that women's voices raise
At church more often than the men,
In songs of joy and prayer and praise
And glad thanksgiving, and, again,

Her work in a religious way
Surpasses man's, and is sublime;
While she grows better every day
He's apt to stumble any time.

What right has he to stay her hand,
Who bears the brunt of churchly cares,
And says she doesn't understand
Ecclesiastical affairs?

I fear the church without her aid
Would crumble in a little while;
'Twould be too slow on dress parade,
No life, no hope, no strength, no style.

The preachers' salary would lapse,
The costly edifice would rot,
Attended by a few old chaps
Who think they're saved when they are not.

I fancy when we quit this scene
Of earthly pain and grief and care
And wander off to pastures green
And crystal cities over there;

When we have shuffled off the coil
That keeps the soul imprisoned here
And found up there a finer soil
And less polluted atmosphere,

There, I imagine, we shall see,
Awaiting us upon the shore,
A few like Lazarus and me
And women by the million score.

And those who now ever with scorn
In conference she's out of place
Will be, when Gabriel blows his horn,
A-scorching in the other place.
—Nebraska State Journal.

YASSAR'S CHAMPION SPRINTER.

She is Miss Elizabeth Yassar and Can Run With Any One.

The name of Yassar is gaining fresh luster. Perhaps it is a luster at which the austere Matthew Yasser would look askance, but it meets with modern approval. Miss Elizabeth Forges Yassar is the young woman who is reflecting credit upon the family name. She is the champion sprinter of Vassar College. The boat-jumper is Miss E. Lister Baker, while Miss Laura J. Brownell takes the honors in running high jumping.

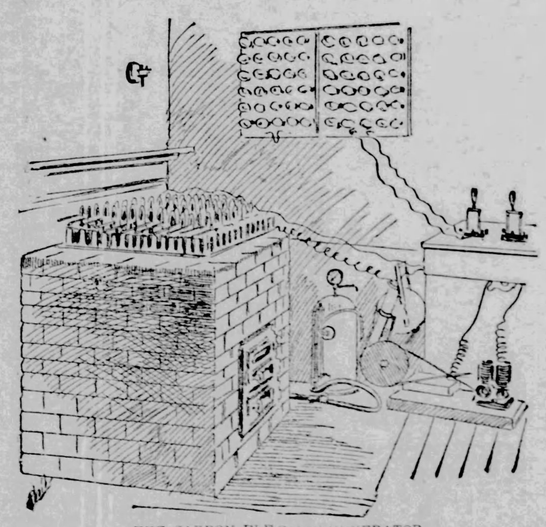
The field where the Vassar girls train is oval-shaped. It is concealed from the eyes of the curious by a high evergreen hedge. No regular costume is worn, most of the girls using gymnasium suits of divided skirts, or full knickerbockers covered by skirts which reach to the knee. In the outdoor work they invariably wear heavy white sweaters, embroidered with the figure of their class number.

A Spring Morning.

On a bright April day, when the advent of Easter has been tardy in the calendar, the wildings of the forest have offered trophies in the white, wide-open, spreading, dogwood blossoms and the delicious sweet-scented, snowy plumed branches wrestled in blooms. Their very novelty is charming, and their grace and beauty not to be denied.

They are not as early to bloom as the flowers that have been under the hand of culture, but some years Easter comes just as they are covered with sheets of pure white flowers, where, from the forests and old fields, great armfuls may be gathered and laid before the altar, among the exotic white flowers for Easter morning.—Womankind.

Good morning, have you read Thos. Slater's advertisement for men on page 3?



THE CARBON ELECTRIC GENERATOR.

WITHOUT DYNAMOS

A BOSTON INVENTOR NOW PRODUCES ELECTRICITY.

He Utilzes 60 Per Cent of the Energy in Coal, Instead of Only 6 Per Cent, as at Present.

The cost of generating the electric current is the one thing that stands in the way of its universal adoption for power instead of steam. Dynamos are generally driven by a steam engine; the engine gets its power from the steam; water is turned into the steam for such use by the combustion of the coal under the boilers. The burning of coal is a chemical process, the union of oxygen of the atmosphere with the carbon of the coal producing heat. This process of generating electricity is most wasteful. But 6 per cent. of the energy stored in the coal appears in the electric current, even under the most improved conditions. Thus there is a waste of 94 per cent.

Many electrical engineers, from Edison down, have studied over the problem of producing the electric current direct from the coal, without the intervention of the steam engine and dynamo. One of these has succeeded experimentally. He is Dr. William W. Jaques, of Boston, the electrician of the Bell Telephone Company. It is called the carbon generator, and the following description is taken from the Boston Transcript:

It consists of a number of iron pots or cells arranged in rows and suspended over a grate, the fire in which fuses the caustic soda placed in the cells. Both grate and cells are bricked in to retain the heat. There are cylinders of carbon suspended in the cells, the rim of each of which is connected by wire with the carbon in the adjoining pot, the wires from the first cell and the last carbon constituting the terminals of the generator.

The air tubes reaching down into each pot are all so connected above as to take air from a force pump, which is driven by a motor, actuated by a small part of the current from the generator. The oxygen of the air is carried through the caustic soda, acting as an electrolyte, and presented to the carbon, with which it combines, thus producing electrical energy by the direct oxidation of the carbon, so that the actual output is about 60 per cent. of the theoretical energy that is to be found in coal, instead of from 2 to 6 per cent., as is the case with the dynamos now in use. The terminals of the generator are connected through a series of incandescent lamps of 16-candle power, and it causes them to glow at full brilliancy.

In the accompanying illustration, this primitive generator is shown just as it was designed and constructed under the direction of Dr. Jacques against the fireplace of an ordinary laboratory room. The one hundred iron pots or cells, each 12 inches deep and 1½ inches in diameter, are shown with their connecting wires in the brick enclosure in which the cell is also placed in order to keep the heat. This brick enclosure is three feet high and three feet square. To the left of it are seen the force pump for supplying the air and the motor which runs it by means of a current coming from the generator, while against the wall above are seen the double series of 30 16-candle power incandescent lights.

This experimental generator maintains 30 of these lights for 18¾ hours on about eight pounds of coal, and a little more than two horse-power is developed. To obtain 100 horse power, however, it is not necessary to have a generator that will occupy 50 times the 27 cubic feet of space taken up by this generator. For instance, it has been found that a cell four feet long and nine inches in diameter will produce energy equal to about one-horse power. One hundred of these cells placed in ten rows and ten feet apart, measuring from the centers of the next, would require a brick structure, similar to that shown in the illustration, about ten feet square and five feet high.

This generator would yield 100 horse power, or almost 50 times as much as that yielded by the experimental generator, but it would occupy only 500 cubic feet as against 27 cubic feet, or somewhat less than 19 times as much space. In other words, every increase in the amount of space occupied would lead to an increase of electrical energy almost three times as great. This is an important point, as in many of the uses to which electricity is put the amount of space which can be occupied by the necessary apparatus is limited.

The present form is merely the experimental one, and not necessarily the commercial one at all. To carry on the studies which are necessary, a large floor in one of the great buildings of Boston has been secured, and will be fitted up as an electrical laboratory on such a scale that it will take its place at once as probably the most fully equipped electrical laboratory of its kind in the world. Here a number of expert electricians of the highest reputation will devote their time, skill and experience to studying out the different forms in which the generator will finally be utilized.

It is believed that a generator which would prove equal to moving the heaviest trains would not occupy more space than that contained in an ordinary-sized freight car.

With such a generator running a train, there would be no clouds of black smoke, no showers of minute cinders, no choking whirlwinds of coal-dust or ashes.

It will be the aim of the experts in the new laboratory to study and design the very best forms of generator to introduce into all these various lines of usefulness; and it is probable that the electrical wonders, to which this age has already become accustomed, will in the near future be far surpassed by the marvels which this amazing new invention will bring about.

A Recreant Son.

One beautiful morning in June, 1805, Luigi Bembazino left his native home in sunny Italy and came to America.

Following the crowd, he found himself a mouth later in Chicago, says the Chicago Tribune.

Being young, healthy and ambitious, and having been trained to habits of frugality, he had a right to hope that by judiciously investing his savings in a few of the goods and by strict personal attention to business he might prosper as a merchant.

He did prosper. While not becoming immediately wealthy in a city where competition is keen and competitors are many, he had his share of trade, and the profits amply sufficed for his wants.

But there came a time when disaster overtook his native land and the voice of Italy was heard calling upon all her sons to rally to her support.

Several of Luigi's comrades one morning urged him to join them in returning to the old home to fight under the glorious banner that Garibaldi so oft had carried to victory.

He asked for an hour's time. He wished to reflect.

At the end of the hour a deep sigh burst from his bosom. He set his jaws firmly, packed his valise and went downtown.

When seen shortly afterward at his place of business, on a prominent street corner, and asked what his determination was he looked sternly at the questioner and uttered these words in reply:

"Colla' button! Shoe lees! Five cent a pair!"

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 150 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons $31 to $80. Send for large Catalogue.

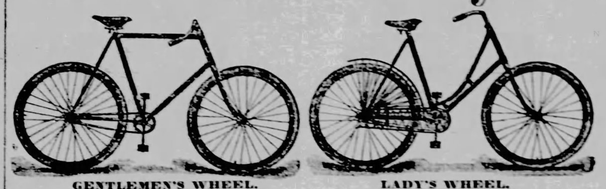
No. 1614—Surrey Harness. Price $14.50. As good as sells for $20.

No. 721—Price, with lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60.00. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

ONLY PLACE ON EARTH TO GET AN $85.00 WHEEL FOR $47.50.

Toledo Blade Bicycle



GENTLEMEN'S WHEEL. LADY'S WHEEL.

EVERY PART MADE UPON HONOR.

This Bicycle Shipped to Any Part of the United States by Freight, and The Weekly Blade One Year to Any Address, Ordered For

ONLY $47.50.

Toledo, Ohio, is celebrated for many things, among which are the most popular and widely circulated weekly newspaper published in the United States; it contains the largest number of bicycle factories in the world, and more bicycles are built in it than in any other city on earth. Coupling these two facts together, it is proper for the Toledo Blade to combine an excellent bicycle with its subscription offers, after the popular plan under which we have sold so many thousand sewing machines during the past ten years.

We have, therefore, contracted with one of the best bicycle manufacturers to supply us with a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS machine, built on honor, adapted for all uses and for all roads, that we can offer to our readers FOR CASH, at a price considerably less than even cheap machines are sold.

The wheel we offer is built to retail for $85, and we guarantee it to be fully equal to any wheel which retails for even $100. The cheapest bicycle now sold in the United States, and built to sell in competition with good wheels, retails for $50 to $65; but you must remember that such wheels are not worth any more than this price. They are not durable, nor adapted for ordinary country roads.

We want it distinctly understood that the wheel we now offer is actually worth from $85 to $100, and can not be bought any place else in the world, except of the Toledo Blade, for less than $85.

We propose now to offer, by way of experiment, JUST ONE HUNDRED of these wheels, including a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, for

$47.50 Each.

The wheels will be shipped by freight to the address given, the purchaser paying freight on receipt of wheel. This will be but a small sum, as the crated wheel is light.

Above we give small cuts of the wheel, both ladies' and gentlemen's pattern, which give a fair idea of its appearance. The following is a detailed description of the works and parts:

The cuts above show that the gentleman's wheel is diamond frame, the ladies' drop frame. The frames are of large-sized cold-drawn seamless steel tubing, properly reinforced. The head is 9 inches in length of 1¼-inch tubing; rest of frame, 1⅛ inches; front forks with extra reinforcing, the crown of a new and improved pattern, the rear forks and braces are of ⅞-inch tubing. The entire frame is not only light and strong, but very durable.

The handle bars are of seamless steel tubing, highest grade. The handles are of medium drop, with corkaline grips. German silver tipped; or you can have ram's horn (upturned) handles, same finish, if you prefer them.

The most important portion of a bicycle as regards durability is the wheels. The rims are made of the finest rock elm to be obtained, with the "Plymouth" lock joint; tangent spokes, of the very best drawn steel, cold swaged; wheels 28 inches high, with 68 gear; but you can have a higher or lower gear if you so desire.

We furnish either the "Vim" single tube tire, or the Morgan & Wright "quick repair" double tube.

The bearings are the best and latest pattern, absolutely dust proof, perfectly true, polished perfectly. The steel balls are of the usual size—¼6 and ¼ inches diameter, with 153 to each bicycle.

The cranks are equal to the best, made of hardened spring steel of the best quality. They can not get loose, for they are keyed to the axle and threaded for the pedals.

The sprockets are made from the best steel, light yet strong enough for any requirements, plated on heavily copper-ed base. The hubs are the latest barrel pattern, and like the other parts are made of the best steel obtainable. We furnish an ½-inch Humber chain—none better—the rivets hardened, the center solid. Pedals, combination of rubber and rat-trap, dust proof, "Grothe" pattern.

The bicycle is of 1896 pattern, in every respect up to the times. It weighs 28 pounds; tread, 5½ inches; wheel base, 42½ inches.

The tool bag contains repair outfit, wrenches, oiler and pump, all complete.

We supply but this one grade of wheel. If being the very best we can get. But we will supply

Both Gents' and Ladies' Wheels

The price being exactly the same for either.

How to Order:

Inclose to us a postoffice money order or draft on New York or Chicago, or express money order, for $47.50. Give the name and postoffice address of the party to whom we shall send the Weekly Blade one year, and also the name and postoffice address of the person to whom the wheel is to go, and be VERY CAREFUL to also give the name of the railroad station to which the wheel is to be sent.

State particularly whether you want a gent's or lady's wheel. It is unnecessary to give specifications regarding sizes, as they are built of regulation standard size, suitable for any person.

These wheels are now all ready for prompt shipment, and if the order is sent to us detailed as above, the wheel will be delivered within three days from the time we get the order.

Every person who wants a Blade Wheel should get in quickly on this first 100 lot. After the first 100 are disposed of we shall no doubt make arrangements for a lot of 1,000 to immediately follow. But we guarantee prompt shipment to all orders from the first 100. Address, THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

BRAINWORKERS' NEEDS.

Rules Which Must Be Observed If Health Would Be Retained.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following astonishing and overwhelming facts concerning the inroads death has recently made in the ranks of the scholastic hierarchy of Yale; Palmer, salutatorian of the class of 1892, died three months before his class was graduated; Cox, of 1891, graduated second in his class, died last year; Thatcher of the same class, graduated with philosophical rank, died the month after graduation; Bennett, class of '86, with the same rank, died last year. Hunt, salutatorian of the class of '86, died last summer. Wiggins, valedictorian of the class of '85, died in 1891; White, salutatorian of the same class, died in the autumn of 1895. Carr, of '94, graduated with high oration rank, died in 1888; Kellogg, salutatorian of the class of '83, died the same year; Loomis and Lewis of the same class, graduated with high honors, died in 1884 and 1887 respectively; Professor McLaughlin of the same class, graduated with high honor, died in 1893; Johnson valedictorian of '82, died in 1895; Whitney the late instructor of English, of the same class, died in 1892.

This correspondent shows that most of these persons had not very strong constitutions, and that "the want of vitality unquestionably was aggravated by a neglect to husband what they had." His contention is that athletics are pursued irrationally; that some of the students carry them too far, and that intellectual men who most need it neglect exercise almost entirely.

Our testimony ought to be worth something on the subject of athletics. We owe the fact of existence primarily to exercise, and that of all sorts—artificial, such as clubs, chest weights, exercise with apparatus, lung inhalation, sawing wood and pedestrianism. Competitive games involving great excitement and strain we believe wholly unphilosophical for students and professional men. Take ice cold baths, those who enjoy them do so at the expense of vitality, which for a time they may not feel, but the majority imitating them would soon break down. Too much exercise is pernicious, exhausting nerve force reacting unfavorably upon the intellect. Too little exercise, accompanied, as it often is, by an excessive appetite, lays the foundation for all forms of chronic disease and renders the system susceptible to acute attacks.

Any person who observes the following rules, which are entirely removed from extremes, will never injure themselves by intellectual work. To do no hard intellectual work for a half hour before eating of for an hour after eating. If compelled to break this rule in an emergency eat but little. To take an average of ten minutes' relaxation as often as once in an hour and a half. To take two walks a day, or an equivalent thereof, in the open air of an hour each, or one of two hours, and to take vigorous exercise of the arms and chest for twenty minutes some time during the day.

It will be seen that this exercise requires only about three hours. If a person cannot command this time on any particular day let him take a full half day in the open air the next day. But when, says some plodder, can I do my work? You have only allowed me six or eight hours a day for my study and recreation. You mistake. If you are a student in college, allow three hours for recitation, six for study, three for exercise, three for meals and relaxation, and you still have nine for sleep. If you are a professional man you can do more work in six hours with your health perfect than you can, upon the average, in nine without it.

He Was Grieved.

The lavbird sat on a hickory limb,
And a sad, sad bird was he,
His grief and his woe for his woe and his grief
Was a pitiful thing to see.

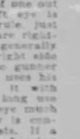
"Oh, why do you weep?" the field mouse asked.
Said the bird:—"I learned to-day
That the thing you see there holding the plough
Is also called a jay."
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

FREE TO MEN! SEXUAL POWER quickly restored. Parts enlarged. Positive cure for Lost Manhood, Impotency, Varicocele, etc. Send stamp. Acton Med. Co., Chicago, Ill.

SEND 2c for free sample of Spencer's Antiseptic Catarrh Cream to Spencer Pharmacal Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED—Address L. W. E. Moses, Box 867, Denver, Col. Mention the Weekly Toledo Blade.

Band Instruments:



Drums, Fifes and Trumpets, at special prices during Presidential Campaign. Illustrated catalogue, 128 pp. and sample parts of band music free.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
Manufacturers. Cincinnati.
Established 1856.
Write for Catalogue G.

OLD FAVORITES.

TUBAL CAIN.

Old Tubal Cain was a man of might
In the days when earth was young;
By the fierce red light of his furnace bright,
The strokes of his hammer rung;
And he lifted high his brawny hand
On the iron glowing clear,
Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet showers,
As he fashioned the sword and the spear.
And he sang: "Hurrah for my handiwork!"
Hurrah for the spear and the sword!
Hurrah for the hand that shall wield them well,
For he shall be king and lord."

To Tubal Cain came many a one,
As he wrought by his roaring fire,
And each one prayed for a strong steel blade
As the crowning wish of his heart.
And he made them weapons sharp and strong,
Till they shouted loud for glee,
And gave him gifts of pearl and gold,
And spoils of the forest free.
And they sang: "Hurrah for Tubal Cain,
Who had given us strength to endure and live!"
Hurrah for the smith, hurrah for the fire,
And hurrah for the metal true!"

But a sudden change came o'er his heart,
Ere the setting of the sun,
And Tubal Cain was filled with pain
For his evil deeds done.
He saw that men with rage and hate,
Made war upon their kind,
That the land was red with the blood they shed
In their lust for carnage blind.
And he said: "Alas, that ever I made,
Or that skill of mine should plan
The spear and the sword for men whose joy
Is to slay their fellow man."

And for many a day old Tubal Cain
Sat brooding o'er the past,
And his head drooped low, and he spoke no more,
And his furnace smouldered low.
But he rose at last with a cheerful face,
And a bright hope in his eye,
And bared his strong right arm for work,
While the quick flames mounted high.
And he sang: "Hurrah for my handiwork!"
And the red sparks lit the air;
"Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made,"
And he fashioned the first plowshare.

And the men thought wisdom from the past,
In the days when earth was young;
Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the wall,
And gathered the willing hands;
And sang: "Hurrah for Tubal Cain!
Our stanch good friend is he;
And for the plowshare and the plow
To production gives the key.
But while oppression lifts its head,
Or a tyrant would be lord,
Though we seek not strife, for the plow,
We'll not forget the sword!"
—Charles Mackay.

Eyes Rarely Equal in Power.

You are either left-eyed or right-eyed, unless you are the one person out of every fifteen who has eyes of equal strength. You also belong to the small minority of one out of every ten persons if your left eye is stronger than your right. As a rule, just as people are right-handed, they are right-eyed. Left-eyed people are left-handed. The greater use of the organs of the right side of the body, as, for example, the gunner using his right arm and shoulder, uses his right eye, rendering the muscles of one out of every ten persons if your left eye is stronger than your right. As a rule, just as people are right-handed, they are right-eyed. Left-eyed people are left-handed. The greater use of the organs of the right side of the body, as, for example, the gunner using his right arm and shoulder, uses his right eye, rendering the muscles of one out of every ten persons if your left eye is stronger than your right. As a rule, just as people are right-handed, they are right-eyed. Left-eyed people are left-handed. The greater use of the organs of the right side of the body, as, for example, the gunner using his right arm and shoulder, uses his right eye

THE HOUSEHOLD.

MRS. ELLA S. ELLIOTT, EDITOR.

THE VIOLET.

God does not send us strange flowers every year,
When the spring winds blow o'er the pleasant places,
The same dear things lift up the same fair faces,
The violet is here.
It all comes back, the odor, grace and hue,
Each sweet relation of its life repeated;
No blank is left, no looking for is cheated,
It is the thing we knew.

So after death's winter it must be,
God will not put strange signs in heavenly places;
The old love shall look out from the old faces,
Veilchen! I shall have thee.
—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

A POSSIBILITY.

TO KNOW OF BUSINESS METHODS AN ADVANTAGE TO WOMEN.

A Movement to Bring Such Knowledge to Rich and Poor Alike.

When in Boston recently I was invited by the founder of The Business League there, Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, to attend its annual meeting held in the spacious parlors of the beautiful home of one of its members, upon Commonwealth avenue. It is not, as might seem from its title, composed of business women, but is made up mostly of women of wealth and leisure, with a slight sprinkling of those prominent in the professions. Present in the company gathered together were the wives of men whose income counted into the thousands each year. Others there were who, in their own right, commanded equal amounts, and had small need of thinking of the ways of obtaining the wherewithal with which they should be clothed, or housed, or fed, in any future, near or far.

One would naturally wonder, if not told anything about it, at there being any reason for a business league under such circumstances, but it has a very excellent one, and it is this: Change and death come into every family under the shining sun. These are a part of the conditions in this world of mutable things. It is said, and science is beginning to set its seal to the assertion, that there is not one particle of matter that is not in constant motion, bringing itself into new positions continuously. Carry the same law through all life, and it is easy to see how unstable is what may seem to possess the most stable elements on the material plane.

In the great awakening which has come to women in these later years regarding their own powers and possibilities, thought has turned to a consideration of the sorrows and misfortunes which have shadowed the sunshine of material prosperity, through their absolute ignorance of the laws which govern property, their own persons and those of their children. They had never contemplated the possibility of equipping themselves to meet bravely and staunchly these two great levellers of humanity, change and death. That the conviction that this may and ought to be done has come to many such women, and is growing to permeate the thought of many more, the successful carrying on of this League founded only a year or two ago, is evidence.

The object is not, however, altogether the care of self through greater knowledge in case of the approach of misfortune. It means something far better; has a broader sweep designed to bring the social and the business world into closer touch. Through ignorance, women have been at a disadvantage in all ways. They have not been able to urge, with an influence that would carry, the ethical aspect of business transactions, for every effort in that direction has been met with a charge of failure to understand business conditions, and this charge has been generally true, so that the whole matter has been a one-sided affair. The need of a change is evident to thinking women, and the outcome of their thought is the Business League of America, of which I was reminded by attendance at this birthday gathering of one of its branches.

I do not propose dwelling upon the afternoon's proceedings, but only to show its character and the need that its thought and methods should be carried among other women elsewhere. Similar conditions arise among women all over the land. Everywhere womankind is divided into two great classes—the loaf-distributors and the bread-winners, the employers and the employed, and the loaf-distributors of to-day may be the bread-winners of to-morrow. Whether they are or not, still is the need great that they understand business principles, those "which regulate the affairs of the world." Every "loaf distributor" is, to a degree, responsible for every breadwinner in the world, and she may not carelessly pass this responsibility by.

Then, again, in the earnest words of one business woman who, from the sheltered, protected life of a rich man's wife was suddenly, through his death, called to face business complications that usually overwhelm sorrowing women: "There is a science of business to be evolved. Honesty is needed in business and political circles. Philanthropists need business knowledge. * * * Highway robbery is forbidden by law, but one class of wholesale robbery continues almost unchecked—the robbery of widows and orphans." Viewing it from whatever side we may, not only is it necessary that the women in business and the wage-earner understand the laws governing business, but that the opulent, social leader shall become equally well informed.

I am right here reminded of one of the members of the Boston Business League, whom I met at this gathering, and elsewhere. Fair-faced, sweet-voiced and winsome in manner, it was hard to associate with her the carrying on of great business operations—those of a magnitude which, until recent years, only a man's brain was thought equal to coping with, and yet this is what she is doing. Several years ago her husband, the owner of large woolen mills where hundreds of men are employed, received an injury which paralyzed the lower part of his body, and rendered him wholly unable to move without assistance. For a time it seemed as if this large business must be given up at a costly sacrifice, but the delicately nurtured wife stepped in, took up the burden of management and has carried it successfully ever since, at what a price of comfort and of strength is known only to herself.

"I do not need these lessons," she said to me, "for I have already learned them, but I know what that learning means when it is compulsory. Could I have had the knowledge which lies within the grasp of these women, I could have saved myself thousands of dollars and a world of anxiety, so I come here hoping to help others with the fruit of my experience."

Another member of the Boston League is the woman who, last summer, made the contract to furnish for the Paris Exposition 1,900 derricks and the accompanying paraphernalia to be used in the construction of the buildings there which are all of stone. These derricks are made after an invention of her husband's, and she stands with him in all of the immense business that he is carrying on.

The name of Mrs. Richardson, a moving spirit in the League, whose guests it was Helen Gardener's and my good fortune to be that day, is well known as that of one of the four women who were upon the committee of awards in manufactures at the World's Fair in Chicago. These women can speak from actual experience to the scores of other members who have been aroused to the desire for greater and more practical knowledge of what may sometime enter into and control their own lives; and which, besides this, will enable them to place the present breadwinners upon a better and securer footing.

This is a movement which should be carried everywhere, not in any sense to displace man from the business world, but to make the women of the home, the wives and daughters, prepared for whatever experiences of life may reach them in an always uncertain future. A careful training in this direction will give to them an independence that will only add to their strength of character and their womanliness.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

INCIDENTAL ITEMS.

Not Absolutely Necessary Perhaps, But Nevertheless Nice to Know.

For Photographs.

This pretty, fan-shaped frame is first cut from card-board and then neatly covered with silk of a pale-yellow tint, openings being made for four medium sized photographs, and two smaller ones. The decorations consist of spangles and gold braid. Each oval opening is outlined with spangles slightly overlapping each other, and larger spangles dot the frame all

over, and are interspersed with the gold braid decoration.

The back of the frame is covered smoothly with glazed paper, the picture being held in place by bands of narrow elastic ribbon, which permits their being taken out and rearranged.—Grace Snyder.

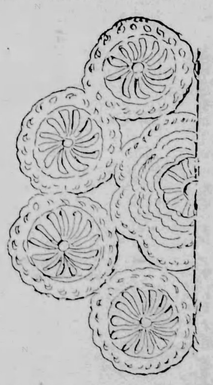
Crocheted Wheel.

By request.

Make a ch. of 17, and join to form a ring. Then make 5 ch., * skip 1 stitch, 1 d. c. in the next, 3 ch, and repat 6 times more from *; after the last 3-ch, join to the middle of 5-ch with a slip stitch.

Second Round.—Make 1 s. c., 3 d. c. and 1 s. c. all in the first space, and repeat for all the spaces.

Third Round.—4 ch., 1 s. c. in top of 1st d. c. underneath, working underneath



the scallops of last round; and repeat for the entire round, fastening the last ch. in the first stitch of first ch.

Fourth Round.—1 s. c., 5 d. c. and 1 s. c. over each ch. of 4.

Fifth Round.—5 ch., 1 s. c. in s. c. underneath, and repeat for entire round.

Sixth Round.—1 s. c., 6 d. c. and 1 s. c. in every space formed by 5-ch.

Seventh Round.—6 ch., 1 s. c. in s. c. underneath, and repeat for entire round.

Eighth Round.—1 s. c., 9 d. c. and 1 s. c. in every space formed by 6-ch. This completes the center.

For each wheel make 8 ch. tight, and join to form a ring; then over it make 16 tr. c with 2 ch. between; then 4 ch., and s. c. in every space; join to a scallop of rosette by 1 p., and join the wheels as made by 2 p., as seen in the picture.—Dele.

Catch-All.

A straight section of heavy cardboard was used for this catch-all. The bottom is formed of a circular section, and four sections of cardboard fancifully shaped at the top and covered with silk are securely joined and placed inside the box. One compartment is filled with hair and cov-

ered with plush, and serves as a convenient receiver for hat pins, etc. Implements for mending may be contained in the other compartments, as suggested by the motto, done in fancy lettering on the face of the catch-all.

Water colors were used for the pretty floral design which further decorates the article. This practical ornament is generally placed on the dressing-table.—Dele.

THE COOK'S DEPARTMENT.

Some Things Worth Knowing.

Did you know that if you prick a fresh nutmeg with a pin, that a drop of oil will instantly spread around the puncture? It will not if the nutmeg is too old to be good. And did you ever try the experiment, when you found a nutmeg hollow, of grating the other end of it? If you do so, you will find it sound all the way through.

When you haven't time to give your silver a thorough, good cleaning, did you know that you could remove egg stains from spoons or forks by rubbing them with a soft cloth and common salt?

A simple and effectual disinfectant that can always be easily procured, is some ground coffee in a shallow dish, with a small lump of camphor gum in the center. Light the gum with a match and let the coffee burn with it. The perfume will be refreshing and healthful and will counteract any disagreeable odors about the kitchen or sick room.

Did you ever hear that among its many useful qualities, that kerosene will remove fruit stains and iron rust from almost any kind of material without injuring it? Wash the goods as you would in water, using the kerosene before the spots have been wet.

A Delicious Dessert.

Beat 4 eggs, leaving out the whites of 2, very thoroughly, then add 4 tablespoonfuls of flour; 3 tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; ½ teaspoonful of lemon extract and 1½ pints of milk. Boil till the flour is well dissolved. In a glass dish arrange almond cakes, or maccaroons, and very ripe strawberries, pour the milk over them through a sieve, and the beaten whites that were reserved, the last thing and set away till very cold.

Indian Pudding.

Put 2 quarts of new milk on the fire in a double boiler. Mix together 1 cupful of molasses and 2 cupfuls of corn meal. When the milk boils, stir all together till the meal is well scalded, add a piece of butter the size of an egg; a little salt and 1 quart of sweet apples cut in small bits. Pour into a pudding pan and bake slowly for 6 hours, or all day if your dinner is at 6 o'clock. Eaten hot or cold with sugar and cream, this is the Queen of Puddings.

An illustration of how the greater merit is overlooked for a lesser one is found in a letter from a correspondent in regard to that celebrated woman, Madame Recamier. The purport of this letter is to obtain the editor's opinion of a toilet preparation now so widely advertised. "It has always been the desire of my life," writes this lady, "to exert a powerful influence over others; to be able to gather notable people to my house; to influence them in a measure, in their lives, and in reading a circular sent me, I learn that Madame Recamier possessed this power to a great degree, and that it was attributed to her personal beauty, obtained by use of these toilet preparations. If I could, by their use, attain to what I so much desire, I would gladly spend half of my fortune in purchasing them."

In this instance, there is more of truth contained in the advertisement of a cosmetic than can usually be found in them, for Madame Recamier had a most extraordinary power over all with whom she came in contact, and she was undoubtedly a very beautiful woman. Her personal beauty may have been enhanced and preserved, by outward application of cream, or balm, or whatever was the prevailing cosmetic of her time, but her power over the affections of all, men and women alike, was due entirely to her mental attributes. Beauty counts for much with shallow minds, but it was the wisest and best men and women of her age who counted it an honor to be her friends, and it needs more than personal beauty to give a woman the renown that has made the memory of this woman fragrant for more than half a century. And when she was old, and blind, and her beauty was waning, she received the same love and worship from all, as in her younger days.

Married when a mere child to a man old enough to have been her father, her life was most unhappy, and it required a very exalted idea of right to enable a young and brilliant woman like her to avoid the temptations that constantly surrounded her, but even in that age, when social and marital purity were held so lightly, she so lived that no breath of scandal ever sullied her fair name, nor weakened her influence.

And what was the charm, do you say? Simply living up to the highest and best of her powers. She made no enemies; she sought for the best in every one with whom she was associated and drew from them help for herself as well as for them; she never found fault with the actions of others, never spoke unkindly of them; if there was aught in their words or actions of which she could not approve, she preserved the golden silence that prevents much trouble. She was most unselfish and gave hearty and unbounded praise whenever it was possible; she was courteous, sincere and universally kind and—best of all—was absolutely true to herself, her higher aspirations, and to her friends.

If our correspondent will follow this illustrious woman's example in these things, she will, undoubtedly, be more successful in gaining the "object of her life," than if she puts her trust in face powder.

The Confirmed Bachelor is still receiving the attention of the readers of The Blade. Rachael has interviewed one man who married a business woman and here is his opinion:

"If I were to write all I could say on that subject, I should need to coin some new words to express my feelings, but for a wife give me a successful business woman every time. When I am ill my wife can attend to my business nearly as well as I can, and I take a great deal of comfort in the thought that if I were to 'shuffle off this mortal coil,' without warning, as many business men do, my wife and children would not have to suffer as so many families do when the mother knows little or nothing of business. If Confirmed Bachelor thinks I haven't one of the best of homes, let him come and make us a visit; he will be welcome wherever he chooses to come." Rachael adds as her opinion that "this Bachelor" need not lie awake nights for fear of being entrapped into marriage by some business woman who will boss him, for all business women hope, if they are ever married, to find a husband who is able to attend to his own business and, therefore, need no bossing."

Another man, Arthur Young, also stands up for the business woman, though he does not tell us whether his opinions are founded on experience or not.

I for one think that our Bachelor friend has entirely the wrong idea of the requirements of a good wife. A good woman with an even temper and plenty of sense can be a good wife and make home happy. Business education, or employment, will be no hindrance. If she has brain enough to make a successful business woman, is it not proof that she can adapt herself to the duties of a wife if she chooses?

Agnes E. Jackson sent such a full description of the altar-cloths, etc., as requested by Annabel Lee, that we give it here, instead of among the regular answers, thinking that it may be of interest to other church people.

The altar-cloths should be of fine linen, five pieces of linen and one of silk. First, the altar-cloth may be of rather heavier linen than the others—a hem-stitched hem 1½ or 2 inches wide; it must be full width of the altar after hemming and come within a foot of the floor at each end; a cross must be embroidered in the centre, and there may be the twisted vine of thorns across the ends and a cross at each of the four corners on top of the alter. Next is the "Corporal," 21 inches square, inch hem, hem-stitched, cross in centre. Purificators 12 inches square, fine rolled hem, cross in centre. The pall, six inches, large cross, inch hem, hem-stitched the under piece rolled hem, lace on the upper side from one to three inches wide. A white pasteboard six inches square, the two pieces of linen to be caught together at the corners—the board slipped between. The "Ante Communion Veil" is of very fine linen 18 inches square, crown in centre, inch hem, lace one to three inches deep all around. Post-Communion veil white silk, lined with old gold silk 21 inches square before making up, embroider in the centre the "I. H. S." in pale pink and olive silk outlining the letters in gold cord. Put around the whole of the letters a circle of two rows of gold cord, line and put a twisted cord of silk old gold, olive and pink.

A "Burse" white silk nine inches square, take two boards nine inches, cover one side of each with old gold silk, outside of one with plain white silk, embroider outside of other half to match veil, baste to board and sew edges overhand joining at back, plait a piece of gold silk and sew into the two sides to form a pocket, cord around the edges. The Purificators, Corporal and Post-Communion Veil are put in the burse to carry out to the altar—a fine large linen towel to put on the credence table in the chancel, a coarser one will do for the credence in the vestry.

If you are to have the colors for the different seasons you want white, black, red, violet and green. If able, you want the ante-communion veil and burse of each color, also book-marks of ribbon for Bible, altar book and book on Litany desk of the same color. Will you have the falls for lectern and desk and reredos of the different colors?

Estelle comes for sympathy and assistance in her trouble which, she says in a private note, she thinks "is one that no other person ever experienced." Not so, Estelle, there are very few persons who have not at some period of their lives felt the same desire for better things than the every-day supplies for the needs of the physical body, and experienced the discouragements you speak of. Some one of our Cozy Corner friends will, doubtless send you just the help you need, and the fact that you appreciate the need of a higher life and your determination to persist in your efforts to secure it are most encouraging features.

I come into the Cozy Corner to-day to tell a little bit of my experience and to obtain, I hope, a little bit of help. I come here for this help, because you are all strangers, and will not laugh at me for what I say, as my own dear friends invariably do when I try to explain my feelings and thoughts to them. At least, I shall be spared the mortification of knowing it if you do laugh.

I read all that Miss Bouton and others have said about the helpfulness of "entering into the silence" and, putting away all troublesome cares for a time, giving ourselves up to higher and better thoughts. I feel so very strongly my need of improvement, of spiritual growth, that I have endeavored to do this, but just as soon as I am alone all other thoughts than good ones seem to fairly swarm into my brain and fill my mind to the utter exclusion of what I desire to think of. Every garment that needs mending, every shoe-button that is not properly in its place, what the children have said and done, what the household needs for this week, and the next will be, even to speculations as to whether my jelly will jell this year better than it did last—all these useless and foolish thoughts come till I am nearly wild with trying to put them aside for something better. I asked a friend once what I could do at such times, she advised me to repeat a text of Scripture, or some good thought I had read, constantly, till my mind was quiet. I tried her plan and very soon what I was saying lost all sense and meaning for me and I found myself wondering what the words meant. Did you ever say a word over till it seemed to have lost all sense and meaning? That is what I mean, I might quite as well have said the multiplication table, or a Mother Goose story, as the Bible text, as far as any mental benefit was concerned.

"Now, who will tell me what is wrong? Am I mentally weak that I cannot concentrate my thoughts, or have I yet to learn how? I cannot bear to give up all hope of self-improvement in this respect, and yet I am nearly discouraged. My husband laughs and says I am quite good enough to suit him; my brothers and sisters call me foolish, but I think I will wait and see if I can obtain help from the Cozy Corner before I give up trying."

"He, who with sincerity
Still follows well the light within,
Shall make and shape the greater light
For which we wait."

White Lily brings the following questions to the Cozy Corner this week:

1. Is it impolite for a young lady to remain seated when shaking hands with a gentleman or lady friend?

2. Is it necessary for a person to repeat the name of a person to whom she is freing introduced?

3. If one is seated when being introduced, or when it becomes necessary for her to introduce others, should she rise in either case?

4. On returning from an entertainment, should the young lady invite her escort in?

5. Is it polite for a lady to accept a valuable Christmas or birthday present from a gentleman friend?

6. Should a lady ask a gentleman for his photo?

1. It is unless she is physically disabled from standing.

2. No. 3. It is considered disrespectful for one to remain seated during an introduction, or to resume her seat immediately after, unless all parties sit.

4. That would depend upon the time, and the degree of intimacy of her acquaintace with him.

5. A lady should not accept a valuable gift from a gentleman unless she is engaged to be married to him, or he is a relative, and 6th, no lady will as much as think of asking a gentleman for his photograph unless they are engaged, and then he will, in all probability, save her the trouble by offering it to her.

Cecil Y. is informed that there is no "Exchange" department in the Blade, and that if she expects her communications to receive attention she must not write upon both sides of her paper and must sign her true name and address.

C. Y. H., wishes the editor to send her the address of a certain wealthy woman in New York city, so that she, C. Y. H., may write to her for her autograph. The editor has no right to do this in any instance, and this very young lady (as she seems from her letter to be) would not be likely to obtain the coveted autograph, even if she should write for it, as the wealthy woman referred to has a private secretary who takes care that she is not annoyed with such requests.

Mrs. J. L. White can find the music of the song she mentions at any first-class music store. If they have not got it, they will send for it for you. If there are no music stores near you, write to Lyon & Healy, Chicago, or Oliver Ditson & Co., New York.

"Abraham Lincoln said that 'Without the help of women the rebellion would never have been put down, nor the country saved.'"

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS.

Almost Obliged to Put Up the "Standing Room Only" Sign.

Subject for May discussion, sent by Miss Lela A. Peterson, of Brooklyn, president of Michigan M. G. R.'s: "Is Flirtation Detrimental to a Girl's Character?"

Remember this subject is to be discussed by every member of the Order; those in states where a president has been appointed, forwarding their opinion to him (or her). Those in other states will please send their papers direct to this office.

Two new members were initiated this morning, Dreamer and Hoosier Boy.

The old members who took part in the ceremony were: Water Lily, Timothy, Tuche, Ozone, Morning Glory, Make Haste, Black Eyes, Brunette, Crossie, Esther, Egyptian Friend and United Brethren.

Geo. III and Carr, please put your ideas into "plain prose" and come again.

Lenore: Miss Prudence is proud of her girls every day of her life, and congratulates you on the success of your entertainment.

Brunette: Thank you very much for the flowers. Send the description by all means.

Ann Amelia: I am sorry you have been so annoyed. Your best plan is to simply ignore the correspondence.

Miss K. M. B.: There are no members in Alabama, but we shall be very glad to have some. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope to this office for information concerning M. G. R.

J. L. C.: Full instructions will be sent on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Additional reports on the March subject have been received from Michigan, Missouri and Virginia. While too late for publication, the reports are very encouraging, especially the one from Michigan, which shows an attendance at the debate of four members, and wins the banner for the month. Inda, Ferne Hazleton, Marine and Prohibitionist are the faithful four; the first two giving Dr. Talmage precedence as the greatest American, the others favoring Neal Dow, the temperance advocate.

Missouri's representative, Jimmie Long, thinks "The Sage of Monticello," Thomas Jefferson, as great as any American living or dead, and regrets that we have no more Presidents like him.

Lenore, Va., gives the palm to Abraham Lincoln, the "savior of his country."

Please send your opinions on the subject now under consideration as early as possible, in order that your president can make up the report and send it in at least by June 1st, to ensure its chance of publication.

Rex, Iowa, in a personal letter to the chaperone, says: "I think N. E. Girl has a rather poor opinion of Western bachelors, but if she will come West (where I believe she has never been), we will do our best to change her mind."

Egyptian Friend, Ill.: "I am attending school this spring, and being especially interested in botany, would be pleased to have the M. G. R.'s send me a leaf or flower, and will return the favor in any way I can."

Esther, Col.: "In the mountainous regions of Colorado we are just having our March winds, although it is April; we are invariably a month behind, having snow in March, wind in April, showers in May, and though we have flowers from the last of March until the last of October, our greatest profusion comes in June; over three hundred varieties of wild flowers being found in the mountains at that time of year.

"Where is Idylwylde? Has she deserted us? I hope the Colorado members will help our new president, and not let him get discouraged. I for one shall try, though I was sorry to lose Hazel Thornton."

Water Lily, Iowa: "I just stepped in to tell Make Haste that I, too, have joined the throng of happy young brides, and I send each one of the M. G. R. girls a piece of wedding cake to 'dream on,' sincerely hoping that our Virginia president will dream of a noble, earnest young man, piloting in her ship, freighted with 'hopes fulfilled and longings realized.'"

Hoosier Boy, Ind.: "I was born and raised (so far) on a farm; I like music, and agree with Brunette that nature gives us the finer melodies; what can be sweeter music than that made by a group of birds? I may be like architect, and have to meet the enemy; I like better to stand at one side and watch the work of the M. G. R.'s than to take part myself, but what's the use of doing that? Get to work!"

Dreamer, Kan.: "An author has said: 'If instead of a gem, or even a flower we should cast the gift of a lovely thought into the heart of a friend, that would be giving as the angels give.' Who can estimate the value of a lovely thought; for is not one, what one thinks and does? Then, considering others first, let us always give only good, noble thoughts; considering self second, let us entertain only kind thoughts and never evil of any one. By love, we may lift souls heavenward."

Crossie, Ill.:—"Walter Douglas, I would like to shake hands with your mother; how fortunate that you have her to counsel with in case 'a dire catastrophe should befall you,' especially this year. Vivian speaks her mind in a manner satisfactory to me on this subject of secret engagements. Addie, I am sorry you did not write me a letter while you were thinking about it; thank you for thinking that my nom is not in keeping with my disposition, but it is the name by which my most intimate friends address me and they surely must know. I think, however, it is one of fate's satires, to name such a meek creature as I am, Crossie!"

Brunette, Tenn.:—"I think Make Haste is quite rash in his heroism. There are scores of men who have been successful whose wives were not educated in languages, mathematics or science, but they had plenty of good, practical, common sense; one may be a fine scholar and yet not be educated. Girls, if any of you know the kind of wife this young man wants, why not give him her address? It would be very sad for him to remain single all his life when there are so many sensible, business like girls in the world."

Morning Glory, O.:—"Thanks, Mountain Earger, for kindly wishes; I shall have to take advantage of leap year for I—— almost made a confession, but I won't at this time.

"Some one suggests that we tell our aims in life; mine is to be a perfect woman; now I fancy I hear the Circle laughing, but while I hardly expect to reach my aim in this life, I grasp every opportunity that helps me on to perfection, and therefore I thank Miss Prudence for the Circle; it has been a great help to me during the past winter."

Tuche, Ind.:—"A few weeks ago the young ladies of this county organized a club and passed resolutions to the effect that they will not associate with any young man who uses tobacco, or intoxicants or plays cards. Soon after, the young men organized and passed resolutions declaring that they would not go with young ladies who chew gum, use paint or powder, or wear bloomers. Do the M. G. R.'s think this the best way to correct these habits and encourage good morals?"

Ozone, N. D.:—"Music and song are to the home what oil is to a troubled sea. Cuba should be free; the Turks should be squelched, and McKinley elected for our next President."

Black Eyes, O., casts her vote for Lincoln, sends congratulations to Hazel Thornton and says this good word for a much abused fraternity: "I think old maids and bachelors are just as nice as other people; I have a bachelor uncle who is a kind, jolly, old man, and a maiden aunt who is just an angel!"

United Brethren, O.:—"In response to the question asked by W. E. A., I wish to say that in my opinion, none but professing Christians should sing in the choir, even if the sinners are the better musicians. I intend some day to be a minister of the gospel, and hope to be the means of saving souls, but I will manage my services with Christian help only. I know a young man who sings in the Methodist choir in this neighborhood, who laughs and scoffs when the church members give in their testimony, and is the means of keeping many precious souls away from church and perhaps away from Christ. Yet he is kept there because he is a good singer.

"I think Make Haste's remark 'give me an educated woman or give me death,' is one of the greatest pieces of foolishness I have read in my 21 years on old Mother Earth. He talks as though he were one of our great orators; perhaps his own education is not as complete as he thinks it is!"

Timothy, Tenn.:—"I have been burying the grass with a 20 Oliver, with a view to planting corn this spring. Labor is honorable, it is healthful, and I believe it is right. Labor created the world, built the Ark, laid the Atlantic cable, tunneled Cumberland mountain, sets the type to print our letters, breaks the land to plant our crops, and reaps our harvests."

"God himself said 'Six days shalt thou work,' and the world has no use for a person who looks upon the laboring classes with disdain and contempt.

Our lives may be spent in honest toil, and our names may not be known out of our own district or county, but somewhere in the universe, our influence will perform its work, and exist long after we have ceased to be."

Make Haste, Tenn.:—"M. G. R.'s, will our names ring out through the ages like a Cromwell's, a Longfellow's, or some great 'philosopher's?' Will our names inspire those who follow us with a love for the good, the true and the beautiful? Will we leave our 'foot prints in the sands of time,' and make our mark upon the arch of futurity? Will the story of you or of me be told after our race is run?

"Our little circle cannot make of us what we are designed to be; we must gather flowers in other fields; fight battles with others than 'old bachelors,' try something besides fancy and fiction, and rely upon our own strength rather than upon that of our fellow beings."

Communications for this department should be addressed to The Blade, Toledo, O., "M. G. R."

The Badges.

Every member of the Merry Go Rounds should show their colors by wearing one of the pretty badges that The Blade had made for that purpose. They are not expensive—only 50 cents apiece—and as brooches are now coming in style again, they will serve a double purpose—as an ornament, and to show membership in Miss Prudence's large and growing society. The Blade has now succeeded in getting enough made to supply everybody, which was not the case in the beginning. Send on your orders, Merry Go Rounds.

Harsh Judgment.

If one thinks of it there would seem to be a close connection between the command not to judge and to love. Harsh judgments, unjust judgments are at the root of nine tenths of all social friction. And a harsh and an unjust judgment is almost synonymous. A harsh judgment is almost invariably both an ignorant and an unjust one. Wider knowledge is clearance. Finer insight is sympathy. Large comprehension is love.

The harsh judgment, even if unspoken, instantly begins its corrosive work. Let one think evil of another, and though he shall never utter it, never write it, in no way make it audible or visible, the object of this thought will feel it, and friction between the two will begin. On the contrary, let one hold another in perpetually beautiful thought, let him refuse to recognize any evil and call on him—spirit to spirit—only for the good, and this silent, subtle thought will so invigorate and stimulate all the ideal nature of its object that the man will grow to really be that which his neighbor believes him to be. Now to so live is not only a beautiful, an ideal state; it is not only a privilege; it is a duty—the highest duty. It is the absolute divine responsibility on each and all.

To live well with one's kind includes in its higher possibilities this holding of sweet and helpful and believing thought of every one. It does not matter that the person may seem rude, selfish, censorious, or ill bred. Hold him all the more in the higher thought. The trend of life, an advance of civilization, is more and more toward intimate social contact. The times demand development in the art of living well with one's kind. Solitude is all essential for receiving divine light and direction. Society is essentially for carrying that illumination out in life and transmuting it into influence.

Life is, after all—this present life—to learn to live, to learn to live the life of the spirit, which asserts its force over our physical states, and which transforms all lower feeling into love, joy, peace and holiness.—Lilian Whiting.

Morning Rooms.

In our desire to have everything formal and as English as possible, there seems to be danger of our losing sight of true home comfort and coziness. A humorous article lately published, which told of the passion American women had for sitting in their bedrooms, was not so far wrong, after all. Since we gave up parlors and went in for drawing rooms a great deal has been missed. The true home place should be the living room, where father and mother and children meet together, and at the same time follow out each his or her own pursuit.

To meet this requirement it has lately been the fashion in New York city for women to have what they call their morning room—a place where they write their notes, receive their intimate friends, transact their household affairs, and where the children have a place all to themselves if they choose to leave the play room. As one very bright little mother said to me the other day, no one knows what a different thing life is since I have my morning room. Her morning room, by the way, possesses many of the best attributes of a library. To have a room, she went on to say, where the children may stay, even if a visitor comes in. A drawing room is no place for children; and while it is an absolute necessity if one is constantly in society, it must never be allowed to interfere with the family living room. Even in the country it is well to keep one room set apart, and at the same time have another where all that is bright and cheerful and interesting is gathered together.

A morning room is best situated on the second story of the house; it should, if possible, be in communication with the mother's own room, so that if she be too ill to go down stairs she may at least walk from one room to the other, and thus keep her place in the household. If possible, also, it should be a sunny room. The sun is more desirable than a pleasant outlook, for in these days of window drapery, particularly in a city house, the view is a very immaterial thing. The papering and paint of the room should be light. A solid color is better than a figured wall paper, for it wears better and is less monotonous. Besides, the plain surfaces set off pictures to better advantage; and in a morning room there should be pictures in variety—engravings, photographs, water colors, and oils. It is well to cover the floor with a rug, as in a room so constantly used dust and dirt accumulate rapidly. An entire floor of hard wood is best to start with when possible.—Harper's Bazar.

Praise Your Wife.

"How do I look?" asked a young wife who stood before her husband dressed to attend a party with him.

He raised his eyes from the paper he was reading, looked at her critically and said:

"All right. You'll do.

Her heart sank and her lips quivered, but he did not know it. She was conscious of looking her best and she wanted a word of praise or admiration from her husband and she failed to receive it.

Why was he so grudging of his praise? Ask the average man who answers his wife in that way when she asks his opinion, as she invariably does, and he will tell you that she always looks well—dressed in good taste and above criticism. But why doesn't he say that to her, or rather why does he not make a little lover-like speech for such an occasion? Even the courteous remarks he would bestow on the costume of an ordinary acquaintance are withheld from his own wife.

There was a husband—he is dead now—who used to say to his wife, "My dear, you are looking charming this evening," or, "I love you best in that blue dress of yours." He was a poor stick of a man in the way of worldly success, but his widow canonized him for just those loving tributes, given to her with a lover's deference after many years of wedded life.

"Oh," said a disappointed woman, "I would like to be a man just to show what a good husband I could be."—Detroit Free Press.

To Remove Stains From the Hands.

Ink stains, dye stains, etc., can be immediately removed by dipping the fingers in water (warm is best) and then rubbing on the stain a small portion of oxalic acid powder and cream of tartar mixed together in equal quantities and kept in a box. When the stain disappears wash the hands with fine soap or almond cream. A small box of this stain powder should be kept on the washstand, unless there are small children in the family, as it is poison if swallowed.

Young men or old should not fail to read Thos. Slater's advertisement on page 3.

WISE PRECAUTIONS.

Putting Away Winter Clothing.

In putting away winter clothing, whether it be in the form of personal apparel or household furnishings, such as heavy curtains or bedding, it is necessary for one to exercise the utmost care in order to guard against great loss from the ravages of moths. No trouble, no matter how laborious, should be spared, there being much at stake, and the consequences being quite too serious to be trifled with in the very least. Heavy curtains, which are used only in the winter time as a protection, and all superfluous bedding, such as blankets and quilts, should be exposed to the sun and air for a few hours; the curtains being well beaten and freed from all dust and the blankets carefully washed. Then they should be neatly folded, wrapped in large cotton sheets, and laid away in the linen press or storeroom, upon substantial shelves, which are clean and dry, accompanied by a goodly supply of camphor.

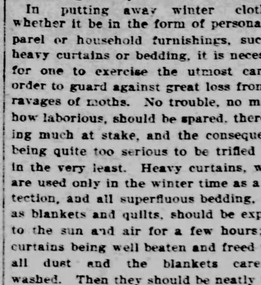
All heavy articles of apparel, such as gowns, coats or wraps of any kind, should be taken out of doors and hung upon the line in the air; after which they should be thoroughly shaken and brushed until all dust and dirt of any kind have been removed, the smallest atom affording food in which moths thrive and revel. This having been accomplished, the garments should be put away in cotton bags, made expressly for the purpose, large boxes or trunks that are not in use, it being quite immaterial so long as all air is entirely excluded.

All woolen underwear should be carefully washed and dried, then rolled up and put into clean paper sacks, or old cotton pillow cases—care being taken to see that there are no holes in them—with a generous quantity of pure camphor or moth camphor, the latter possessing the great advantage over the former of being much less expensive, although the odor is perhaps not quite so agreeable.

Bags of all sizes and descriptions are invaluable at such a time of year for holding articles that are to be put away until the cold season has rolled round again. These could be made of any short material, and, if desired, could be adorned with the owner's initials, which should be embroidered in white or colored Roman floss.

Furs should be packed away in their own boxes, with plenty of moth camphor, after all dust has been beaten out of them.

Felt or velvet hats should be carefully cleansed by means of a soft hat brush, then wrapped in tissue paper and put away in their respective bandboxes. Each box package, bag or trunk should, for convenience sake, contain a label upon which is legibly written a list of the contents. This will prove a great saving of time and trouble.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.



THE LITTLE MOTHER.

"Hush-a-bye, oh, baby!"
So sang the little mother
Her babes for night arranging,
The one beside the other—
"O hush-a-bye, oh, baby
(Now Clementine lie still)
O hush-a-bye, oh, baby
(Here, Johnny, take this pill.)

"Hush-a-bye, oh, baby—
(Who ate up all that candy?)
Hush-a-bye, oh, bye, oh—
(I think 'twas you, Amandy!)
Hush-a-bye, oh, baby,
(Lucy, take off your shoe!)
Hush-a-bye, oh, bye, oh—
(Be quiet all, now do!)

"Hush-a-bye, oh, baby—
The sweet blue eyes are closing;
Hush-a-bye, oh—bye—oh"—
The little mother's dozing—
O, hush-a-bye—oh—baby—oh,"
Slow sang the little elf—
"Hush-a-bye——oh——bye——oh,"
She's fast a-sleep herself!

NEVVINE MAYORE.

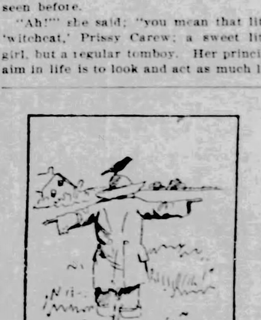
WHAT PRISSY DID.

Proved That Where There's a Will There's a Way.

The first time I ever saw Prissy Carew was in the old red schoolhouse at Spring Road Corners, where I was teaching. That was six years ago; yet I remember as well how she looked as though it was but yesterday.

Though evidently 15 years of age, she was no taller than a child of 10. To remedy this, she wore a tall hat perched jauntily on her closely cropped head, and this, with the straight, loose jacket, her hands in its pockets, and her independent air, gave her a decidedly boyish look. I was interested in her at once, and inquired of a friend who the little girl was who was like no other child I had ever seen before.

"Ah!" she said; "you mean that little 'witcheat,' Prissy Carew; a sweet little girl, but a regular tomboy. Her principal aim in life is to look and act as much like



a boy as possible, for her one grievance is that she was born a girl. When only five years old, her mother found her one day crying as if her heart was broken, and inquired what the matter was.

"'O mamma! mamma!' Prissy wailed, 'why isn't I a boy? Diris isn't good for nossin'. Jack says diris don't 'mount to a wow of pins!'

"So, to comfort her, Mrs. Carew told her that if, when 10 years old, she still wanted to be a boy, she might have a suit of clothes like Jack's, and be her little man. Priss never found courage to take her mother at her word, but she comes as near it as she dares. You will find her a very bright pupil, and full of fun."

She was the smartest girl in school, always at the head of her classes, though when she studied was a mystery, she was so much interested in other things.

We became great friends, for she was so sweet and lovable for all her tomboyish ways, that one couldn't be angry with her for long. When I left V—— at the end of the term, there was no one I missed more than Prissy, and very often I wondered whether she ever did amount to anything.

As I went from there to California, it so happened that I did not see Prissy again for five years. Then, in response to an urg

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

54TH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Washington, May 12.—The long-drawn-out controversy between the advocates of the harbor of San Pedro and those of the harbor of Santa Monica, as to which of those two points shall be selected for the expenditure of some three million dollars in the construction of a breakwater and the making of a deep sea harbor in Southern California, was brought to a close to-day by a settlement in the way of a compromise. The debate had gone on since Friday last to the exclusion of almost every other subject, and when it closed after four hours' talk to-day, an amendment was offered by the chairman of the committee on commerce—Mr. Frye, of Maine, an advocate of Santa Monica—and was accepted by Senators White (Cal.), Vest (Mo.), Pasco (Fla.), and the other minority members of the committee, and agreed to by the senate without division. As the matter now stands, the Senate amendment provides for a board consisting of an officer of the navy to be detailed by the secretary of the navy; an officer of the coast and geodetic survey, to be detailed by the superintendent of the survey, and three civil engineers, skilled in riparian work, to be appointed by the President of the United States, to examine the two harbors; the report of the majority to be final, and it is provided that whenever the board shall have settled the location and made its report to the secretary of war, the secretary of war shall make contracts for the completion of the harbor as selected by the board according to the project reported by it, at a cost not exceeding in the aggregate $2,990,000.

After that question was thus disposed of, an amendment was offered by Mr. Gorman (Md.), limiting the annual expenditure under this and former river and harbor bills to $10,000,000. A motion to lay that amendment on the table was made by Mr. Vest, and was defeated—yeas, 26; nays, 31—and then the Senate adjourned.

An hour and a half was occupied after the opening of the House session in discussing of a motion made by Mr. Perkins (Rep., Ia.), chairman of the committee on printing, to exclude from the permanent record certain matters inserted by Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala), for which, it was asserted by Mr. Perkins, he had received no permission. Mr. Wheeler contended that he had a right to insert the matter complained of, but the House held otherwise, and on a vote of 144 to 75, the matter was ordered to be excluded.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the contested election case of Rinaker vs. Downing from the Sixteenth district of Illinois. The committee on the elections committee No. 1 recommended the unseating of Downing (Dem.) The case went over.

Washington, May 13.—The river and harbor bill passed the Senate to-day, leaving only three of the annual appropriation bills to be acted upon, the fortification and the deficiency bill. The amendment which had been offered to the river and harbor bill yesterday by Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, limiting expenditures under the bill to ten millions a year was to-day, after a long discussion, laid on the table by a vote of 40 to 23. An amendment in the same sense limiting expenditures under contracts to 20 per cent was offered by Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, and met a like fate, and then after a somewhat bitter encounter of words between Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, and the chairman of the committee on commerce, Mr. Frye, of Maine, the latter made the closing speech in advocacy of the bill and in response to the criticisms passed upon it, Mr. Frye cited some facts in illustration of the immense growth of the railroad, river and lake commerce of the United States. The railroad freight, he said, had been cut down within the last twenty years from 2½ cents a ton-mile to about three-fourths of a cent a ton-mile, and yet the people wanted cheaper freights. That requirement could only be met by improving water facilities and for that reason the intelligent people of the United States were everywhere asking for river and harbor improvements.

The vote on the passage of the bill was—yeas 37, nays 9, the Senators who voted in the negative being Messrs. Allen, Nebraska; Bate, Tennessee; Brown, Utah; Chilton, Texas; Harris, Tennessee; Hill, New York; Kyle, South Dakota; Smith, New Jersey, and Vilas, Wisconsin.

The bill as it passed the House appropriates $10,504,718 and authorized contracts for thirty-two projects involving an aggregate liability of $51,712,200. As it was reported to the Senate, the amount appropriated was $12,614,550. That sum was increased by various items put on in the Senate including the provision for the deep sea harbor in Southern California.

The House was mainly occupied to-day in the consideration of the Rinaker-Downing contested election case. At 3:20 the House, by a vote of 133 to 35, recommitted the case to the committee on elections No. 1, with instructions to re-count such parts of the vote deemed proper.

Washington, May 14.—The Senate bill to restrict immigration by the application of the illiteracy test was to-day the occasion of the delivery of two speeches, one against and one for the bill. Mr. Gibson, of Maryland, spoke in opposition and Mr. Nelson, Minnesota, in advocacy. Mr. Gibson attributed the instigation of the bill to the American Protective association, which he characterized as a secret, oath-bound, red-lettered, left-handed, dark-lanterned organization. The real purpose of the bill, he asserted, was hostility to the Catholic church. Mr. Nelson defended the bill on account of the necessity of restricting immigration, and denied that the A. P. A. or hostility to the Catholic church had anything to do with it. No action was taken on the bill, it having been taken up for the sole purpose of having those two speeches delivered.

The discussion of the question of Mr. Dupont's title to a seat in the Senate from the state of Delaware came up again to-day, but went over. Pension bills on the calendar were then taken up and six were passed.

The House spent to-day's session in committee of the whole considering private pension bills. Fifty-three were acted upon favorably and reported to the House for passage, among the beneficiaries being the widows of Col. Orlando M. Poe, Gen. John Newton, Brig.-Gen. Charles D. Jameson, and ex-Senator George E. Spencer, and Robert Smalls, the famous colored pilot and ex-congressman.

The contested election case of Henry P. Cheatnam (Rep.) against Fred. A. Woodard (Dem.), of North Carolina, was disposed of by the adoption of a resolution reported from the elections committee No. 2, declaring Woodard entitled to the seat.

The river and harbor bill was returned to the House from the Senate, the amendments made by that body disagreed to, and a conference ordered. Later Mr. Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) entered a motion to re-consider that, and the matter went over till to-morrow.

Washington, May 15.—The claim of Mr. Henry A. Dupont for the vacant seat in the Senate from the state of Delaware was decided adversely to him to-day by a majority of one. The question has been debated at great length from time to time, and that debate was closed to-day at 5 p. m. The Republican Senators to a man voted in favor of the claim; that the Democrats voted just as unanimously against it; and that the Populists allied themselves solidly on the Democratic side, making the vote on the amendment which declared that Mr. Dupont was not entitled to the seat—31 to 30.

The Cuban question was revived to-day by the offering of a resolution by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in relation to the American citizens captured on board the Competitor.

The tariff and public debt question were also brought up on the offering of a resolution by Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, declaring a revision of the tariff law to be imperatively demanded, and Mr. Gallinger gave notice that he would address the Senate on the subject before final adjournment.

A bill to prohibit the issuance of government bonds without the authority of Congress was made the basis of a long speech by Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, in support of the bill.

The House spent the day in passing private pension bills reported from the committee of the whole during the past week. Before the House took the usual Friday recess at 5 o'clock 101 bills had been passed and 34 others had been laid aside to await formal engrossment before final action. The contested election case of J. Hampton Hoge vs. Peter J. Otey from the Sixth district of Virginia was ended by the adoption of the report of the committee on elections No. 3, confirming Otey's title to the seat. Adjourned to Monday.

Washington, May 16.—Senator Morgan made a speech in favor of the resolutions submitted by him on Friday for an inquiry into the right of the United States in the Competitor matter, in which he strongly pleaded for the Cuban patriots.

Washington, May 18.—The resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate last year's election in the state of Alabama and to report whether a republican form of government exists in that state came up to-day in the Senate, Mr. Allen (Neb.) making a motion that the Senate proceed to its consideration. There were only six votes in favor of the motion, two from Populists, Senators Allen and Peffer, and four from Republicans, Senators Chandler, Pettigrew, Teller and Merrill. The votes against it numbered forty-one.

While this was suspension day in the House, the greater part of the session was expended in the passage of 25 pension bills reported from Friday night's session and 10 passing bills under unanimous consent, including the following: Incorporating the Society of Colonial Dames, establishing Pueblo, Durango and Leadville as customs ports of delivery; to compel attendance of witnesses before local land officers.

Under suspension of the rules bills were passed to expedite the delivery of imported merchandise by allowing the appraisement on the wharf and delivery to an express company or other bonded carrier of packages valued at not over $500 and not over 100 pounds in weight imported in American vessels, to allow the bottling of spirits in bonded warehouses; to provide for the registration by the patent office of trade marks on bottles, barrels and other receptacles used in interstate and foreign commerce.

An order reported from the committee on rules setting apart the remainder of the session to-day and until 4 o'clock to-morrow for the consideration of immigration bills provoked so much opposition on the ground that time was too short to consider bills of such national importance that it was amended so as to include all of the session Tuesday and until 4 o'clock Wednesday and as thus amended was adopted.

THE SCOTT JACKSON CASE.

Murder in the First Degree and the Penalty Death.

Newport, Ky., May 14.—At 12:05 the jury returned to the court room with a verdict. Amid a death-like stillness the foreman handed the verdict to the clerk who read as follows:

"We, the jury find the defendant, Scott Jackson, guilty of murder in the first degree and fix his penalty at death."

The judge had previously announced

SCOTT JACKSON.
The Murderer of Pearl Bryan.

that no demonstration of approval or disapproval by spectators would be permitted. Deputies were placed throughout the room with instructions to bring before the court any person disobeying this instruction, to be punished for contempt. Consequently the verdict was heard with silence, but immediately upon the adjournment of court the spectators rushed to the jurors and shook their hands heartily. They also shook each other by the hand, showing their hearty approval of the verdict of the jury.

Jackson himself received his doom with no manifestation of emotion, except ashen paleness of the face. None of his relatives were present. The aged father of Pearl Bryan and her brother, Fred. Bryan, were present when the verdict was rendered.

The usual motion for a new trial was made and then Jackson was taken away to jail. He had been surrounded by a half dozen or more officers when the jury came in, and went out under their protection, although there was no demonstration to indicate a necessity for so much care. The general impression is that the verdict is right.

IDEN FOUND GUILTY.

Case Will Be Carried Up to the Circuit Court.

Columbus, O., May 13.—The jury in the Iden bribery case after being out several hours yesterday afternoon, brought in a verdict of guilty. Judge Pugh delivered his charge immediately upon the opening of court, and the jury immediately retired. The verdict was not reached until after some deliberation, and the taking of

EX-SENATOR IDEN.

a number of ballots. In his charge the judge called attention to the fact that if the testimony did not warrant the finding of a verdict for bribery, the defendant might be found guilty of a lesser crime. It is therefore quite generally understood that in the pronouncing of the sentence some leniency will be exhibited by the court.

Iden was deeply and visibly affected at the conclusion of the case, and the verdict was evidently unexpected by him and his attorneys. Notice of a motion for a new trial was immediately given, but it will probably not be argued until after the sentence has been made.

Iden was convicted and tried on the charge of having offered a $50 bribe to John R. Malley, clerk of the House of Representatives, if the latter would declare the roll-call to show the passage of the bill appropriating $12,000 for the improvement and maintenance of the camp ground at Newark, notwithstanding what the vote might be. Iden is the fourth of the ex-State Senators to be tried on the charge of bribery. Abbott and Iden were convicted; Gear and Gyer having been acquitted. The case against L. C. Ohl, of Youngstown, the next to come up, has been postponed until June 22.

Thos. Slater has a message for every man on page 3. Don't fail to read it.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Synopsis of the Doings of the Great Church Body.

Cleveland, O., May 14.—To-day's session of the M. E. general conference was marked by the largest attendance of the session, both of delegates and spectators. The boxes were all filled and the seats reserved for the general public were all occupied.

Great interest was manifested for the outcome of the committee on episcopacy. Dr. Buckley, the chairman, made the report upon three distinct subjects. He read the report of the committee. It stated that in the opinion of the committee Bishops Bowman and Foster are too old to stand the strain of the duties, and recommended their retirement at the end of this conference as non-effective. In the list of bishops returned as effective were all other bishops, with the exception of Bishop Taylor, and his name was not mentioned. A generous appropriation was urged for them, and the respect felt for them was fully set forth.

As soon as the report was read Bishop Foster advanced. The entire audience arose and received him with the greatest applause. In the midst of a most impressive silence the low tones of Bishop Foster's voice were heard. He said he simply had a request to make. He knew the question was one of great delicacy, and he begged to be permitted to retire. Cries of "No! no!" came from all parts of the hall, and Bishop Foster extended his arms saying, "Please, please." It was a most pathetic scene. Bishop Foster spoke for a few moments, and the conference, by a rising vote, granted him his request. Bishop Bowman said he would make the same request, as he had just learned for the first time in his life that he was non-effective. A call was made for a few remarks from him, but he declined to say anything, and the two white-haired fathers left the hall. Bishop Foster's speech was touching in the extreme, and he left everything in the hands of the conference. Bishop Bowman is 86 years old and Bishop Foster 76.

The committee on itineracy will recommend that in rare cases the five year limit may be extended one year by an appeal by the congregation to the quarterly conference where it must have a three-fourths vote, after which it must receive the vote of a majority of the cabinet of presiding elders, including that of the presiding elder having charge of the church, and then the bishop must consent. This may be done year after year for five years, making the longest possible pastorate 10 years. The laity claims that it will defeat this plan.

Cleveland, O., May 14.—After a stormy two hours' debate the substitute of Dr. George H. Bridgeman, of Minnesota, prevailed. It provides that Bishops Bowman and Foster be relieved of their active duties but continued on the board of bishops and that two new bishops be elected.

New Bishops.

Cleveland, May 15.—Interest in the M. E. conference to-day was centered in the election of bishops. Central Armory was filled with spectators.

Bishop Fitzgerald presided, and the devotional services were conducted by the Rev. J. M. Shumpert, of Mississippi, a colored minister. Promptly at 9 o'clock Dr. Swindell arose and moved that the order of the day, the election of bishops, be taken up. Bishop Foss offered a most fervent prayer for divine guidance and freedom from any unworthy motive. The floor was cleared of all except delegates, and a laugh was created by Bishop Fitzgerald replying to a request that the initials of all candidates be given: "I will do so if the time be extended."

Fifteentellers were appointed to collect the ballots. While the various ballots were being counted the regular business was taken up. Dr. J. N. Fradenburgh, of Erie conference, presented a resolution which recited the fact that as doubt exists regarding the constitutionality of the restrictions of popular amusements, the committee on judiciary should be requested to present a report on that point. The resolution was adopted.

The first ballot for bishop resulted in no choice. There were fifty candidates. The vote was as follows: J. W. E. Bowen (colored), 147; C. C. McCabe, 141; Dr. Buckley, 72.

Cleveland, May 15.—There was a lively meeting of the committee on temperance yesterday afternoon, and as a result two reports defining the policy of the church with respect to the temperance question will be submitted to the conference to-day. The majority report will be in line with the action of the conference of four years ago at Omaha, which was to the effect that no political party has the right to expect the support of Christians if that party does not declare in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic. This report will have the support of sixteen members of the committee, and will be advocated by Dr. Lowther, of Wichita, Kas. Fifteen members of the committee will sign a minority report opposing the majority. It will urge that the adoption of the majority report will commit the church to the Prohibition party, and claim that more effective practical temperance work can be accomplished through the medium of the old parties. Dr. Everett of the New England conference, Dr. McFarland, of Illinois, Prof. Harris, of Maine, and Dr. Quale, of Kansas City, will support the minority report. The committee decided unanimously to co-operate with the anti-saloon league.

Cleveland, O., May 16.—When the M. E. general conference was called to order this morning the third ballot for bishop was announced amidst intense excitement. The vote was taken yesterday afternoon, and its result was a secret until this morning, when it was made public. It showed that 510 votes had been cast. Three hundred and forty were necessary to a choice. The following six candidates lead: C. C. McCabe, 252; Earl Cranston, 191; J. W. E. Bowen, 165; H. A. Butts, 153; J. W. Hamilton, 138; E. B. Neely, 42.

No sooner had the result of the third ballot been announced than the fourth was ordered. It required the tellers nearly two hours to count the vote. It showed that 512 votes were cast, and that no choice was made. Three hundred and forty-two votes were necessary to a choice. The vote on the first five candidates stood as follows: C. C. McCabe, 243; H. A. Buttz, 233; Earl Cranston, 214; J. W. Hamilton, 141; J. W. E. Bowen, 109. A fifth ballot was ordered.

There are two bishops to be elected. The 512 votes which were cast on the fourth ballot indicate the vote for one bishop only, and in reality represent 1,024 votes. The apparent discrepancy of only 512 votes being announced, caused some confusion, when in the report of the ballot it was shown that over 1,000 ballots had actually been cast. This explanation was made by a prominent delegate to the satisfaction of the conference.

Major McKinley Introduced.

The routine proceedings were interrupted by great applause near the door and a short man was seen ascending the stage. As he turned to the audience it was seen the man was Major William McKinley and the applause was deafening. Bishop Joyce presented him and the air was white with handkerchiefs. Three times the applause died away and three times was it renewed. It was the greatest ovation of the conference. Dr. Kynett wanted to take a recess at once, but the motion was defeated and the business was continued. The regular recess was made fifteen minutes instead of ten and nearly every delegate in the house took advantage of the opportunity to greet Governor McKinley.

After recess the chair announced the next ballot. It resulted in no choice but revealed some remarkable surprises. The vote on the six leading candidates was as follows:

H. A. Butts, 266; Earl Cranston, 245; C. C. McCabe, 236; J. M. Hamilton, 137; J. W. Bowen, 75; T. B. Neely, 21. Another ballot was ordered.

Cleveland, O., May 18.—Bishop Newman presided at to-day session of the M. E. conference.

The time until 10 o'clock was fully occupied in a discussion of the report of the committee on itinerancy, and at that hour the ninth ballot was taken. Nearly an hour was consumed in counting the vote, but immediately after the recesss, the tellers entered the room, the report of the Bible society was being read, and the customary applause broke out, but Bishop Newman suppressed it.

The ninth ballot was then announced. The whole number of votes cast was 500, making 334 necessary to choice. The result on the leaders was as follows: C. C. McCabe 238, Earl Cranston 226, M. A. Buttz 218, J. W. Hamilton 159, T. B. Neely 57, J. W. E. Bowen 47. No choice.

The tenth ballot resulted as follows: Cranston, 259; McCabe, 223; Buttz, 193; Hamilton, 180; Neely, 81; Bowen, 12. Necessary for choice, 341.

Two Elected.

Cleveland,O., May 19.—Delegates to the M. E. general conference are becoming tired of electioneering. Thirteen ballots had been taken when the conference convened this morning, and the convention was practically in a deadlock.

Dr. A. J. Kynett, of Philadelphia, said the voting is a good thing in that it holds the delegates in their seats, and at the same time business is being disposed of in a remarkable manner. He eulogized the candidates for bishops, and particularly McCabe.

At this juncture Rev. R. D. Munger, of Central New York, leaped to his feet and protested vigorously against electioneering. Dr. Kynett said no combinations existed, and it was a matter of congratulation. Finally the motion to postpone was defeated by a large majority. Gen. Rushing,o f New Jersey, attempted to secure a suspension of the rules, in order to present a substitute to elect three instead of two bishops, but the conference refused to do so. Rev. C. J. North, of New York east, attempted to secure the same result by moving a reconsideration of the vote by which the conference decided to elect two instad of three, but th conference refused to suspend the rules and permit it, and the fourteenth ballot was ordered and taken.

The fourteenth ballot resulted as the previous ones, in no choice. Then the rumored combination must have gone into operation, for upon the counting of the fifteenth ballot it was found that Dr. C. C. McCabe had been elected with a plurality of eigth votes.

The sixteenth ballot was also a fruitful one, resulting in the election of Dr. Earl Cranston with a plurality of 30 votes.

THE BIG BUILDING.

In Which Major McKinley Will Be Nominated.

St. Louis, May 15.—Satisfactory progress is being made by the contractors on the immense auditorium building designed for the use of the Republican national convention. Thirteen thousand six hundred seats are provided for, but owing to its architectural construction and steep pitch of the balconies, a good view of the speaker's stand is had from all parts of the structure, thus correcting the only defect of the Minneapolis convention hall.

Sergeant-at-Arms T. E. Byrnes and his assistant, Max Pracht, made a thorough and critical examination of the building yesterday. Every pillar, brace and fastening was looked over, the entrances and exits measured, and everything was found to be entirely satisfactory. Such disposition of doorkeepers is made that without undue haste every ticket can be examined and every ticket-holder seated inside of ten minutes.

The building is to be completed within ten days, and it is proposed to give an entertainment of a dedicatory character, at which more persons will be present than will be at the convention, thus subjecting the building to a practical working test.

POLITICAL.

THE MAJOR'S DELEGATES.

Gen. Grosvenor Now Claims 592 for McKinley.

Washington, May 18.—General Grosvenor gave out his final bulletin last night. He said:

"Last week closed the election of delegates to the St. Louis convention, and McKinley was endorsed by all the states which expressed an opinion during the week—Washington, Wyoming, West Virginia and North Carolina. The free silver states, of course ,refused the indorsement of McKinley and their delegates are uninstructed as to persons, but they have received very peremptory orders as to principles.

"There are now elected 918 delegates, but four in Arizona, four in New Mexico and four in Oklahoma must depend upon the future action of the national convention for seats in that body.

Tabulated List by States.

"To-day the McKinley delegates are as follows:

Alabama	20
Arkansas	16
Arizona	6
California	18
Florida	8
Georgia	22
Illinois	48
Indiana	30
Kansas	20
Kentucky	11
Louisiana	10
Maryland	13
Michigan	28
Minnesota	18
Mississippi	18
Missouri	34
Nebraska	16
New Jersey	19
New Mexico	4
New York	9
Ohio	46
Oklahoma	4
Oregon	8
Pennsylvania	4
South Carolina	17
South Dakota	8
Tennessee	22
Texas	12
Vermont	8
Virginia	24
West Virginia	12
Wisconsin	24
North Carolina	19
North Dakota	6
Connecticut	6
Indian Territory	2
Washington	8
Wyoming	6
Total	592

"The New York Tribune of this morning gives McKinley 557 delegates, while counting 65 as doubtful. The Philadelphia Press of this morning gives McKinley 531 votes, with 98 in the doubtful column, and a number of palpable errors, as, for instance, they give McKinley but one vote in Connecticut, only 36 in Illinois, and but 14 in Virginia. The errors in these states alone would run the estimate of the Press up to that of the New York Tribune.

"The support accorded to Gov. McKinley in the country at large has been greatly intensified during the week, and strong assurances of support have come from men who up to this time have supported other candidates. The attack upon McKinley emanating from New York upon the question of money has aroused a great deal of very bitter feeling among the distinguished Republicans in the East—men who believe that when the fight has been fairly made and triumphantly won by one candidate, the friends of other candidates should not join to weaken the victor before the people. But the friends of Gov. McKinley have no complaints to make from this point of view, for the reason that the assaults upon the governor have but the effect to rally to his support a strong column of valuable friends.

Is His Last Bulletin.

"This is the last bulletin of figures which I shall issue. I entered upon this method of communicating the situation of the canvass from time to time, conscious that I was violating a well-known andwell-established rule of political management, but I had faith to believe, and did believe at the very outset of the campaign that the people of the country in overwhelming majorities were for McKinley, and that it was safe to give out as nearly as possible the exact condition of the canvass, so that the masses of the Republican voters might know where the contests were and stand ready to give their support as the same should be given, and in this I was not mistaken. The success of Major McKinley has been brought about by the unprecedented devotion of the masses of the party. They look upon him as their representative and their friend and the exponent of the principles which they advocate, and, while this is true, the conservative business men of the country have confidence in Major McKinley also.

"One of the unwritten rules of political campaigns, which has seldom been violated by a candidate for the Presidency, is that the candidate shall not make a platform. The violation of this rule cost Henry Clay the Presidency, and from that time to this no man has violated it with impunity. No man's friends have a right to call upon him to foreshadow the party's platform, much less would any candidate be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to answer the interrogatories of a cabal of his enemies, a combination formed within his own party and outside his own party—a conspiracy of bosses and Democrats—to force from him a declaration as to what the platform ought to be. A man who would fall into the manipulation of such a conspiracy would be totally unfit to be President of the United States. Major McKinley will respond to the platform, but he will not dictate what the platform shall be."

MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

The Platform Denounces Free Silver and Supports McKinley.

St. Joseph, May 13.—The Republican state convention was almost turned into a riot yesterday before the delegates were admitted to the hall. The hour set for the opening of the convention was 10 o'clock, and at that hour fully 2,000 people were in front of the Crawford opera house, where the convention was held, clamoring for admittance. The cause of the trouble was a disagreement between the Filley and Kerens factions for supremacy. The former, as chairman of the senate committee, issued tickets to his set of delegates before leaving St. Louis. Kerens and his followers are present in force, with a contesting delegation, and this caused all the trouble. The local committee on arrangements recognize Kerens as boss, and this committee also issued tickets to the convention, and, having obtained possession of the keys of the opera house, refused to admit any one until Filley would consent to a compromise.

While the delegates in the street raved and swore, Filley and the local committee representing the Kerens faction, held a consultation. The meeting was behind closed doors, but it is known that it was very stormy. The local committee demanded that the Kerens St. Louis delegates be seated before they would agree to open the doors, but Filley said Kerens men should not be recognized or seated if the convention was never held. Finally, however, an agreement was reached, by which the doors were opened and the delegates allowed to enter.

It was not until after 11 o'clock last night that the committee on credentials was ready to report, and the convention was finally called to order. The committee submitted two reports, the majority favoring the Filley delegations and the minority of seating all the contesting delegations and dividing the vote between the two factions. The majority report was adopted.

From this time on the convention was virtually in the hands of Mr. Filley.

The report of the platform committee was adopted without debate.

The platform concludes as follows: "We demand a return to the sound Republican policy of protection and reciprocity. Under the doctrine of reciprocity as advocated by Blaine and enforced by Harrison's administration, our export trade was vastly increased and new and enlarged markets were opened to our farm products. The repeal of that law by the Democratic Congress has closed the markets of many foreign countries to a large portion of American products.

"We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with the present gold standard can be maintained and in consequence we are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

Not until 4:30 this morning did the Republican state convention adjourn after resolving in favor of McKinley, in favor of sound money and electing four delegates at large to the national convention. The delegates at large are: Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis; ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis; Major William Warner, of Kansas City, and J. H. Bothwell, of Sedalia.

Alternates: Byrd Duncan, of Butler county; Charles F. Gellen Kamp, of Franklin; H. R. Williams, of Greene; Charles P. Covington, of Pike.

Major Warner withdrew his name, but was elected as the last delegate chosen.

The convention re-elected Chauncey I. Filley as chairman of the state central committee, and passed a resolution favoring him as member of the national Republican committee to succeed R. C. Kerens, who was turned down by the delegates.

DELAWARE REPUBLICANS.

Addicks and Higgins Lock Horns and the Higgins Faction Bolts.

Dover, Del., May 12.—The Republican state convention met here at noon yesterday, and before the adjournment one of the stormiest battles in the history of the state had been waged.

Charges of fraud were exchanged, and fighting over contested seats indulged in until it looked as if the convention would end in chaos. The war was between the factions respectively headed by J. E. Addicks and ex-Senator Anthony Higgins. In the afternoon the Higgins men bolted the convention and held a separate one in the state house, W. Hastings presiding. The following delegates to the national convention were chosen: Anthony Higgins, John Pilling, Graham Reedy, Dr. Paris T. Carlisle, Cornelius P. Swain, and George H. Hall. They were instructed for McKinley.

The regular convention selected J. E. Addicks, D. F. Stewart, J. P. Allen, Dr. Hiram R. Burton, Dr. Caleb R. Laton. The Addicks delegates were uninstructed.

FREE SILVER.

Such the Declaration From Colorado—Senator Teller the Leader.

Pueblo, Col., May 15.—Senator Teller was last night made the leader of the Republican delegation and the arbiter of Colorado's course in the St. Louis convention by the unanimous vote of the state convention. No other instructions were issued to the delegates. Senator Wolcott's name was not mentioned and his telegram declining to be a delegate extracted the supporters from an awkward position and had much to do with the decidedly tedious nature of the convention. No mention of a bolt is made, nor was one suggested in any way.

The money plank reads: "We, therefore, declare that the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1 is for the time being of paramount and controlling importance and the most pressing question connected with our political duty and action. The doctrine of bimetallism has never been denied by any national convention, but often asserted, and they who now deny it are false to the party and not we who still maintain it. International bi-metallism can only be achieved through national bi-metallism adopted by the United States. To the maintenance of this principle, as well as to the restoration o silfver as a money metal to the full standard we as Republicans pledge our most strenuous effort."

The resolutions were adopted with a shout, and the remaining delegates at large are: Frank Goudy, Denver; J. W. Rockefellow, Gunnison, and James Downing, Aspen. The convention, at 1 30 a. m. adjourned.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Republicans Stand Solidly by Major McKinley.

Clarksburg, W. Va., May 14.—Promptly at 11 o'clock State Chairman Dawson called the Republican state convention to order. The great wigwam was crowded, all the delegates being in their places. Chairman Dawson congratulated the Republicans of the state on the splendid state of the organization and the outlook for Republican's success in West Virginia. Hon. Thomas E. Davis, of Taylor, was named as temporary chairman. Mr. Davis was enthusiastically cheered. He spoke briefly declaring at the outset that McKinley was already nominated and it only remained for West Virginia to add her voice to the ratification. This was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The usual committees were then appointed, and the convention adjourned to 1:30 p. m.

Clarksburg, W. Va., May 15.—The Republican state convention met yesterday. Hon. P. W. Morris, of Ritchie county, was elected permanent chairman. Mr. Morris, in his speech, predicted the election of McKinley in November, and named S. B. Elkins as the man for President in 1900. He expressed himself as confident that West Virginia will give the Republicans a majority of 30,000 this year. He said that the timber and minerals of West Virginia demand protection.

The committee on resolutions , in its report, made a demand for a return to protection, denounced the issue of bonds by the government, demanded sound money, and that American labor be protected by the enforcement of the immigration laws. The convention expressed its sympathy for the Cubans, and advised that they be recognized as belligerents. J. E. Dana, of Charleston; A. B. White, of Tyler county; E. M. Reynolds, of Mineral county, and O. W. Hardman, of Tyler county, were elected delegates at large to St. Louis. All are for McKinley, and were instructed by resolution for him.

Clarksburg, W. Va., May 14.—The state convention has instructed for McKinley and declared for sound money amid great enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON IN LINE.

Instructions for McKinley Go Through Easy—Sound Money.

Everett, Wash., May 15.—The Republican state convention met yesterday. John F. Garvey, of Olympia, was chosen temporary chairman. A reference in his speech to McKinley was received with the wildest appause. John S. McMillan, of San Juan county, was chosen permanent chairman unanimously. The convention voted to proceed with the nominations for delegates to the national convention before adopting the platform. The following were nominated unanimously as delegates: George H. Emerson, of Hoquiam; L. W. Garner, of Cowlitz; Andrew F. Burleigh, o Kings; P. C. Sullivan, of Pierce; Albert Goldman, of Walla Walla; James M. Gilbert, of Yakima; Harry Fairchild, of Whatcom; Harry M. Wilson, Spokane.

The convention then considered the report of the committee on resolutions and platform. Protection and reciprocity were commended, and the gold standard favored, amid ringing cheers, but the resolution declared for an international agreement regulating the ratio of gold and silver.

The convention then instructed its delegates to vote for McKinley. There was almost no opposition, and the delegates applauded vigorously as the resolution was announced.

MCKINLEY HAS MARYLAND.

He Will Receive the Solid Vote of That State.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—The remaining handful of anti-McKinley men are paralyzed this morning by an announcement from Congressman Wellington, of Maryland, chairman of the Republican state committee, that McKinley will receive the unanimous support of the Maryland delegation to the national convention. The Maryland state convention adopted a gold platform and refused to instruct for McKinley. Mr. Wellington being the chief opponent of McKinley instructions.

His announcement in behalf of McKinley, a statement that the Maryland delegation will be solid for him, is extremely significant. He says: "You can put down the 16 votes from Maryland for McKinley. The sentiment of the Republicans of our state are almost unanimous for him, and although the delegation is not instructed it will vote for him. If we did not believe that he was sound on the money question we would select some other candidate, but I do not know any other in whom we have greater confidence."

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Republican National Committee, Excepting Three, Favor Reed.

Cincinnati, O., May 14.—The Commercial Gazette sent letters to all members of the Republican national committee stating that the nomination of McKinley at St. Louis being conceded, it was desired to gather preferences for Vice President. The replies show that with the exception of three preferences for Hobart, of New Jersey, the members of the national committee favor Thomas B. Reed for Vice President.

MONEY MADE IN A MINUTE.

I have not made less than $11.00 any day while selling Gen ritugal Ice Cream Freezers. Anyone should make from $3 to $8 a day selling cream and from $7 to $15 selling freezers, as it is such a wonder, there is always a crowd wanting cream. You can freeze cream elegantly in one minute, and that astonishes people so they all want to taste it, and then many of them buy freezers, as ice cream is smooth and perfectly frozen. Every freezer is guaranteed to freeze cream in one minute. Any one can sell ice cream and two freezers is a family ester makes from $11 to $15 a day. W. H. Baird & Co., 107 S. Highland Ave., Station A, Pittsburg, Pa., will mail you full particulars free, so you can go to work and make lots of money anywhere, as with one freezer you can make a hundred gallons of cream a day, or if you wish, they will hire you on a salary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

Splendor of the Coming Ceremonies Will Eclipse the Record.

Moscow, May 19.—The arrival of the czar and czarina yesterday afternoon may be said to inaugurate the festival season in celebration of the coronation, and for which the city and the whole empire has made months of preparations.

The competition for positions to view the brilliant spectacle among those not officially provided for has been unprecedented. Many houses along the streets have been rented at high rentals for the whole year merely to secure the lessee a window for the procession on Thursday. For single windows fabulous prices have been paid.

Nearly all the public buildings have their complete outlines traced by light wooden framework for the support of electric lights and fairy lamps, which show the architectural outlines of the city traced in fire and light.

There are numerous triumphal arches inscribed "God save the czar," and nightly rehearsals of illuminations of public buildings and of the Kremlin are taking place.

The preparations for the coronation exercises have been made on an impe ial scale. All the streets of Moscow will be decorated with flags bearing the initials of the emperor and empress and the arms of Moscow.

Yesterday the czar and czarina arrived at the Petrovsky palace, near Moscow, where his majesty's birthday will be celebrated, and where their majesties will remain until May 21, when they will make their triumphal entry into Moscow. After attending "Te Deum" at the Uspensky cathedral the emperor and empress will visit the Archangel and Blagovestchensk cathedrals, where they will venerate the relics and icons and offer up prayers at the tombs of their imperial ancestors. On the same day the emperor and empress will proceed to the Alexandrinsky palace, near Moscow, where they will stay until May 25. On May 22 and 23 the czar and czarina will receive the congratulations of the foreign ambassadors in the throne room of the grand Kremlin palace. On May 24 and 25 the date of the coronation will be formally proclaimed by heralds to the people.

From May 23 to the 26th, the emperor and empress will perform their devotions. On May 24 there will be a review of the Ismailovsky regiment's and of the battalion of sappers, to be followed by the consecration of the imperial flag at the Novaia Orujeinaia palace within the Kremlin. On May 25 the regalia will be solemnly transferred to the throne room, and on the same day their majesties will proceed from the Alexandrinsky palace to the great Kremlin palace. In the evening a special mass will be celebrated in all the churches.

On May 26, the chief event, the coronation itself, will take place, and will be followed by a grand fete in the Granovitaia palace. On May 27, 28 and 29 their majesties will receive congratulations at the Kremlin palace. On May 27 a state dinner will be given in the same palace, to which the ecclesiastics of high rank and the chief officials will be invited. On May 27 and 28 the city will be illuminated on a grand scale, and the emperor and empress will drive through the streets to witness the display. A reception will be held in the Kremlin palace on May 28. On May 29 the regalia will be again transferred from the throne room to the Oruzhnaia palace. There will also be a gala performance at the Grand theatre.

On May 30 there will be a popular fete on the Hadynsky square, and a ball will be given by the Comte de Montebello, the French ambassador. On May 31 the foreign envoys will be entertained at dinner at the imperial palace, and in the evening Prince Lichtenstein, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, will give a ball.

A solemn service will be held on June 1 in the Tchudov convent. In the evening there will be a ball given by the Grand Duke Sergius, the governor-general. On June 2 the nobility of Moscow will give a ball in honor of the emperor and empress. Earlier in the day their majesties will make a pilgrimage to the Troitza convent. On June 4 a ball will be given by their majesties in the Alexander room of the Kremlin palace. It will be followed on the next day by a concert at the residence of Prince Radolin, the German ambassador. On June 6,

WASHINGTON.

THE A. P. A.

President Traynor Tells a Few Things About the Order.

Washington, May 15.—The most noteworthy feature of yesterday's session of the A. P. A. was made by giving to the public the annual address of President W. J. H. Traynor. While some parts of the document were erased by a special committee, the body of it gives more authentic information upon the purposes of the order than has ever before been made public upon authority.

President Traynor deals at great length on the political phases of the A. P. A. He says: "The American Protective Association is to-day a recognized factor in American politics whose favor is openly courted by political leaders, organizers and postulants for public office, who a year or two ago ignored, treated with contempt or denounced it."

That McKinley Attack.

Referring to the advisory board which created a sensation by its attack upon McKinley, he says: "A source of prospective danger is the national advisory board as it is at present constructed. In its present form it is in danger at any time of coming into violent collision with the supreme executive board, which is the supreme council out of session and undoubtedly the superior of all other boards. At present it recognizes no superior but the supreme council in session, and may pursue one entirely opposed to it," and suggests that the powers of the board be specifically named. He recommends that no candidate for a national political office shall receive the indorsement of the board until all state councils have passed upon him, that no notifications of a political nature from state or supreme council be mandatory, but merely advisory.

Washington, May 16.—The advisory board of the A. P. A. which has been dealing with the blacklisting of Major McKinley by its executive committee finished its labors last night and reported this morning. It was stated upon what appeared to be good authority that the board had before it two persons who had been sent to Ohio and seen McKinley, and that they had received satisfactory answers to questions propounded to him.

It was reported on seemingly good authority that the board would report that the executive committee had been misled by the evidence which it used as a basis for blacklisting Mr. McKinley, evidence which was found untrustworthy, and that it would therefore recommend that the order should neither indorse nor condemn any candidate for Presidential honors. Two reports were said to have been drawn up by the board, one brief and to the point, and simply containing the conclusions arrived at, and the other a more detailed affair giving at length the reasons which governed the members in the action taken.

Washington, May 18.—The list of new officers of the A. P. A. was completed at to-day's session of the supreme council. The additional officers are as follows:

Secretary, W. J. Palmer, of Butte, Mont.; F. C. Campbell, of Minneapolis; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Ellis, of South McGalester, I. T.; guard, W. R. Howard, Omaha, Neb.; sentinel, T. S. Henson, Ohio; trustees, Allison Stocker, Denver, Col.; George Hester, Cleveland, O., and W. J. White, Richmond, Va.

The election of officers occupied the entire time of the morning session. At noon the meeting adjourned, and a large body of the order went to the capitol, and had personal interviews with members of the House regarding the forthcoming action on the Indian appropriation bill. They regard their mission as satisfactory, and claim that they are confident that the sectarian features of the measure will be stricken out. The afternoon session, and probably final meeting of the order, was begun at 2 o'clock. Most of the members have returned to their homes, and only about 100 were present. The principal discussion was on the selection of place and date of the next meeting.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

Cleveland Likely to Spring One Just Before Congress Adjourns.

Washington, D., C., May 15.—The withdrawals of gold from the Treasury have started rumors that the President will send another message to Congress before the adjournment. It will not be with any particular hope of securing relief, but will be for political purposes, to throw the responsibility upon the Republican Congress.

It is a matter of debate whether it would be better, from a political point of view, for the President to warn Congress before adjournment of the danger to the gold reserve of having it unprotected during the long recess, or to wait until the situation feared shall develop and then to call a special session to deal with that one subject. It seems to be a question as to which method would emphasize more positively the inability of Congress to deal with the financial situation.

Another bond sale should not be necessary before the November elections Mr. Cleveland wants to give the country to understand that he has done all in his power to guard against it. Whether the public blames the Republican party for the failure of remedial legislation, or lays the blame on the silver men is a matter of more or less indifference to him if he can shift the responsibility from his own shoulders and conceal the part the lack of revenue plays in the depletion of the Treasury. He is satisfied, from the attitude of the silver men in the Senate that there is no danger of his being called on to act upon a tariff bill, and it cannot be said that he has refused any form of relief, but that, on the contrary, no sort of relief was offered.

The opinion is expressed by some of Mr. Cleveland's friends that he will not wait for the occasion to call an extra session in this summer, but will send a message to Congress just on the eve of adjournment, after both Houses have adopted an adjournment resolution, insisting that they shall afford some relief to the Treasury before going to their homes. He is not expected to name any particular form of relief, thus leaving the impression that he would accept almost anything.

GROVER EMBARRASSED.

Asked Point Blank if He Wanted a Third Term.

Washington, May 16.—The President was placed in a rather awkward position during his public reception on Wednesday because he was asked point blank by a visitor if he was looking for a third term.

Among the crowd in the east room waiting to shake hands with Mr. Cleveland was Mr. James Maloy, an editor of a paper in Much Chunk, Pa., and his wife and daughter. Before going to the White House Editor Maloy and his brother, who lives in Washington, were discussing the presidential contest in the presence of the editor's little daughter, Marcello. When it came her turn to shake Mr. Cleveland's hand, little Marcello looked straight into Mr. Cleveland's eyes and said in an innocent and child-like fashion: "Mister Cleveland, is you looking for a third term?"

The President could not help but smile, although he seemed rather nervous, and as he did not answer, the little girl continued: "If you are, den Mister President, I hope you will find it." Luckily there was an usher standing next to Mr. Cleveland, and, seeing the President's predicament, he took little Marcello by the hand and passed her along the line and out of the east room before she could cause the President any further embarrassment.

THE INTERSTATE LAW.

Senate Committee Changes Penalty From Imprisonment to Fine.

Washington, May 13.—The bill changing the penalty for violation of the Interstate commerce law from imprisonment to fine was under consideration of the Senate committee on interstate commerce yesterday, and it was practically decided to recommend that the law be amended by striking out the provision for imprisonment and confining the punishing to fines of $5,000 for the first offense and to $15,000 or less for each subsequent offense. The preparation of a report to that effect was delegated to a sub-committee of which Senator Cullom is chairman. The committee also referred to the same sub-committee the question of an amendment of the law making receivers of roads which are in the United States courts amenable to the law as other railroad officials are.

DUPONT, OF DELAWARE.

Senate Decides That He is Not Entitled to a Seat.

Washington, May 16.—By a vote of 31 to 30 the Senate determined that Henry A. Dupont was not entitled to a seat in the Senate from the state of Delaware. This closed a long and animated controversy which had become one of the most notable contests of its kind in the history of the Senate. The result was in doubt up to the last moment, and this lent added interest to the final vote.

ANOTHER BOND ISSUE.

Administration Has New Cause for Alarm.

Washington, D. C., May 18.—The heavy withdrawals of gold from the Treasury are causing renewed alarm in administration circles. These losses reduced the net reserve to $113,141,462, representing a net loss since May 1 of about $12,000,000. The redemption of legal tender notes at the sub-treasuries since the advertisement of the bond issue on January 5 have been about $65,000,000.

A large part of this sum was withdrawn in anticipation of payment for the bonds, and only about $25,000,000 has been taken for export. The export demand is now the controlling factor, and other losses are comparatively trifling. The present rate of loss would carry the reserve close to $100,000,000 on June 1, and the country would again be brought face to face with a serious financial situation.

The administration does not relish the prospect of having to make another issue of bonds. The last issue has not been of any permanent benefit to the gold reserve. The net proceeds of the bond sale are said to have been about $111,166,232, and already $65,000,000 of this gold has oozed out of the Treasury, including that which was taken during January with the purpose of making payments for the new bonds. In this respect and in the renewal of gold exports the recent placement of bonds is regarded by Treasury officials as less satisfactory in its results than the contract with the Morgan syndicate, when the premium paid secured the integrity of the gold reserve substantially from February to October and caused an active revival of business operations. These important facts are likely to be laid before the sub-committee of the Senate committee on finance in the letter which Secretary Carlisle has promised it regarding the various bond sales.

A few days ago during the morning hour in the Senate, when there were not many senators present, and few of those were paying any attention, Senator Vilas arose and asked that the speech of Secretary Carlisle at Chicago on the financial question be printed as a public document. There was no objection, and it was so ordered. The speech is now being franked by the sound money senators and congressmen as a campaign document, and the silver advocates, having learned of the march that was stolen on them, are wrathy. Some of them are threatening to call attention to this abuse of the printing privilege, and are determined that there shall be no additional copies printed when the present supply is exhausted.

Great importance is attached by the Democrats to the action at St. Louis by the Republicans. If the national platform at St. Louis recognizes the gold standard, and is well received in business centres, and throughout the West, it is felt the Democrats must go to the other extreme in supporting free coinage. Here is where Cleveland will come in. One wing of the Democracy will insist that unless sound money is indorsed and Cleveland nominated the party is lost. The other faction will declare that the Democracy must run on a free silver platform to distinguish itself from the Republican party, and that in free silver is the only opportunity of success. This is the situation which promises a split.

The recent order of President Cleveland placing nearly 30,000 government positions in the classified service is the most complete fraud in the name of civil service reform ever attempted. Stripped of all embellishments, it stands forth as an impudent endeavor to prevent the removal of a lot of Democratic officeholders by an incoming administration. The men thus protected have nothing to recommend them except their past services in the cause of Democracy.

If the President really wished to promote the efficiency of the service he would have issued his order immediately after the last inauguration. Then the offices were filled with experienced people who understood their duties. The majority of government employes at that time were Republicans. All branches of the government since then have suffered through the administration's wild desire to make partisan changes.

JUDGE LOCHREN.

Now Has a Seat On the Federal Bench.

St. Paul, Minn., May 16.—United States District Judge R. R. Nelson, of this state, has sent his resignation to President Cleveland, to take effect to-day, on which date he becomes 70 years of age, and under the law can retire under full salary.

Lochren Succeeds.

Washington, May 16.—The President yesterday sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Justice—William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be United States district judge for the district of Minnesota, vice Rensselaer R. Nelson, resigned.

Interior—Dominic I. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, now first deputy commissioner of pensions, to be commissioner of pensions, vice William Lochren resigned; Napoleon J. T. Dana, of New Hampshire, to be first deputy commissioner of pensions, vice Dominic I. Murphy, nominated for commissioner of pensions.

Judge Lochren, who was nominated for United States district judge of Minnesota, to succeed Rensselaer Nelson, was appointed commissioner of pensions at the beginning of the present administration. He was then a district judge in Minnesota. Judge Nelson, whom he succeeds, was appointed in 1858 by President Buchanan, and was the longest in service of any judge in the United States courts. Ever since Judge Lochren's appointment as commissioner of pensions it has been the desire of his friends to promote him to the bench in case Judge Nelson should resign. It has been known that his preference has been for the bench rather than an executive position. Leading lawyers in Minnesota have petitioned for his appointment as United States judge. Mr. Lochren was indorsed by the Minnesota legislature unanimously for the position he now holds.

The successor of Judge Lochren, Mr. Murphy, was chief clerk of the pension office during the first administration of President Cleveland. To him has been largely entrusted the details in the office and much of the executive management. He was first deputy before Judge Lochren was appointed, and was active in the reorganization of the office. The appointment of General Dana is a promotion. He is now a chief of division in the office. He is a graduate of West Point, and obtained the rank of general in the volunteer service. He is now on the retired list of the army with the rank of lieutenant.

THE SILVER MEN.

May Hold Congress Until After the Conventions.

Washington, May 18.—The impression is growing about the capital that the silver men will soon take a position against final adjournment before the national conventions. The movement embraces silver advocates in both Houses and of all parties. There has been no formal agreement so far, but there has been a general exchange of views, and there is no doubt that some of the leaders hold the opinion that it will be wise to postpone adjournment until there shall be opportunity to know what positions the conventions will take on the financial question.

"JIM CROW" CARS.

Separate Coaches May Be Provided for Colored People.

Washington, May 18.—The Supreme Court of the United States decided to-day in what is known as the "Jim Crow" car case of Plessy vs. Ferguson, that the statute of the state of Louisiana requiring railroad companies to supply separate coaches for white and colored persons is constitutional, affirming the decision of the court below. Justice Brown delivered the opinion. Justice Harlan dissented.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Working for Early Adjournment and Want No Debates.

Washington, May 16.—At a caucus of Republican Senators yesterday considerable discussion was had on the bill to repeal the existing law in regard to alcohol in the arts, which was precipitated by a statement made by Mr. Sherman that the passage of the bill was very much desired by the treasury department on account of the revenue it would bring to the treasury. Senator Platt and others manifested immediate opposition to any effort to bring the bill up and Senator Dubois complained of the action of the finance committe in reporting the bill as amendment to the bill in which he is much interested regarding the tax on fruit brandies which, he said, there would be no difficulty in passing but for this "rider." No voting test of the caucus was made, but there was a sufficient expression friendly to the separation of the two measures to lead the friends of the brandy bill to conclude that the caucus was favorable to the separation and to hope that the finance committee will withdraw the alcohol bill as an amendment.

The sense of the caucus was not taken directly on the question of considering the alcohol bill independently, but it was made so evident that an attempt to pass it would lead to so prolonged debate, that many of the members of the caucus think the effort will not be seriously made, if at all. The preponderance of sentiment was against attempting to pass any bill, except the remaining appropriation bills, which would cause much debate. Several members of the caucus expressed the belief that the final adjournment was possible by the first of June, and the entire tenor of the conference was favorable to working to this end.

FLAG OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND.

First Heard From Since the Battle of Shiloh.

Columbus, May 14.—Adjutant General Axline caused the blood to flow faster in veins of old soldiers in the state encampment yesterday by reading the letter that he had just received from Allen S. Williams, secretary of the Cuba-American fair to be given soon in Madison Square Garden, New York for the benefit of the Cuban patriots stating that among the articles contributed to the fair committee to be sold, was the flag of the Seventy-second O. V. I. which was lost in the battle of Shiloh April 7, 1862. He asks where the regiment was recruited and who was commander of the regiment was organized at Fremont in December, 1861, and its first commander was Ralph P. Buckland, but he was soon promoted and even at the time of the battle of Shiloh he was commander of the brigade of which the Seventy-second regiment formed a part. It was highly prized, Williams says, on account of its fine quality and workmanship, and was given by Gen. Lee to Gen. Jordan as a memento. It was the daughter of the latter who presented it to the fair committee. Gen. Axline said he would make formal demand for the flag as the property of the state of Ohio, and would regard it as his duty to get the old colors. This is the first that has been heard of the flag since it was lost.

BOLD VILLAINY.

An Illinois Bank Robbed of Thousands at Midday.

Springfield, Ill., May 15.—The most daring bank robbery which has ever occurred in this part of Illinois, was perpetrated at noon yesterday at Buffalo, thirteen miles east of this city. The cashier being gagged and bound, and $11,000 carried off by the robbers.

The bank of Buffalo is owned by A. A. Pickerell & Co. Yesterday afternoon two masked men entered the bank just as Cashier Kloppenburg, the cashier, was locking up the safe preparatory to going to his dinner. Kloppenburg was the only person in the bank at the time. The robbers seized him from behind, bound and gagged him, and then took all the money in the bank, amounting to $11,000. William P. Dawson, who entered the bank some time later, saw Kloppenburg lying on the floor bound, and released him. Kloppenburg could give but a meagre description of the robbers. It is thought they are experts at the business. The country has been scoured by mounted men without success.

AMALGAMATED IRON WORKERS.

Detroit Convention in Which 50,000 Workers Are Represented.

Detroit, Mich., May 19.—One hundred and seventy-five delegates were present when the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of America was called to order to-day. President Garland, of Pittsburg, presided.

The morning session was occupied with appointment of committees and other routine preliminary work. To-morrow the reports of officers will be read, and on Thursday the wage committee will make its report which will be the principal subject of discussion thereafter.

The delegates present directly represent 50,000 workers, but 500,000 employes of the iron trades are actually governed by the association.

REV. EBBEN-POWELL SENTENCED

One Year at Hard Labor for Being Smart.

Findlay, O., May 13.—Judge Schaufelberber yesterday afternoon overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Rev. Joseph E. Ebben-Powell, the English minister convicted of false registration.

A motion for an arrest of judgment was also overruled, and Mr. Ebben-Powell was sentenced to serve one year at hard labor in the penitentiary, this being the minimum penalty. Execution of the sentence was suspended until June 15, during which time the case will be passed upon by the circuit court, the defendant's attorneys having given notice that they would take the case up on error.

LOUISE C. DENVER'S SUIT.

United States Supreme Court Rules in Her Favor.

Cincinnati, May 18.—In the United States Court Judge Sage overruled demurrers filed by defendants in the case of Mary Lindley against Louise C. Denver and others. This is the suit wherein the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Governor Denver seeks to set aside conveyances of real estate made by her whereby she disposed of her interest, or nearly all of it, in the estate of her father. The case is one of widespread interest, as Governor Denver was of national reputation, and the suit involves property to the amount of at least $1,000,000. The defendants will have to answer the severe charges made in the petition.

DISTILLERIES CLOSING.

Consumption of Whisky Has Taken a Drop.

Pittsburg, May 19.—Because the people are not drinking enough whisky all the Monongahela rye whisky distilleries of Western Pennsylvania will close down during the summer. Whether the gold cure has anything to do with it the distillers do not say. They claim the consumption so far this year is not equal to that of former years, and curtailment is absolutely necessary to work off stocks.

City in Mourning.

Falls City, Neb., May 19.—This city and surrounding country is in mourning with dead and injured in many families, and debris of the devastating elements covering everything. As far as can be learned at present the killed number four and the injured a score.

It is estimated that the damage will be $25,000 to the city and park. Damage in the rural districts is supposed to be much heavier.

X Ray Used in Bellevue Surgery.

New York, May 18.—Patrick Lynch, of 203 East Thirty-first street, durihng a saloon row on May 4, was shot in the left arm. The bullet could not be located and on Saturday he was taken by Dr. Hubbard to the electrical show, where a cathodograph was taken of the arm. On Monday the bullet was found and extracted at Bellevue hospital by the aid of the X rays. The patient is reported to be getting along nicely.

A TEXAS TORNADO.

Many Lives Lost at Sherman and Other Villages.

Sherman, Tex., May 16.—Just a few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a cyclone not exceeding two blocks in width, but carrying widespread destruction and death in its wake, swept through the western half of this city, traveling almost directly north. The approach of the terrific whirlwind was announced by a deep rumbling noise not unlike reverberating thunder. A fierce and driving rain accompanied it. Reports from the north indicate that the direction of the main cyclone which passed through Sherman went between Denison and Pottsborough. The width or strength of the storm has not varied. It still maintains a breadth of about 150 or 200 yards through the entire county.

The total number of injured will reach 150, and the total number of killed outright so far as word from Sherman and other points in the country is about sixty, and it is estimated that at least that many more who are missing are dead. Conservative estimates place the total number of killed in Grayson county at between 120 and 150.

The clouds when first observed were parted at the lower side, converging into a perfect funnel shape, while a boiling, seething mass of vaporous clouds were rapidly revolving in the rift. The air was suddenly filled with trees and twigs and the downpour of rain brought with it a deluge of mud from the point where it seems to have first descended to where it suddenly arose from the ground just north of the city in a belt terrific marks of its passage, not a house in its pathway escaping; not a tree or shrub left standing, or that is not twisted or torn out of shape. Fences are gone. The iron bridge on Houston street is completely wrecked and blown away, notwithstanding its hundreds of thousands of pounds of steel and material.

In just a few minutes the police officers were appealed to for shelter for the dead and wounded, and ambulances and all kind of conveyances were impressed into service. A vacant store room on the north side of Court Plaza and another on the south side and the court room were transformed into impromptu morgues and hospitals for the injured down town, while every residence left standing in Fairview is filled with the injured.

The physicians and druggists responded promptly to the call for succor and drugs and everything needed came spontaneously. Hundreds of ladies responded to the call of humanity, and with a score of physicians were soon at work.

A waterspout accompanied the cyclone and the creeks are all out of their banks. Several objects thought to be human bodies were seen in the water, but could not be reached.

It is safe to assume that at least one-fourth of the number of injured will die within the next 24 hours. Another storm of a similar nature passed about six miles west of the city at about the same hour. Several houses were blown down and many persons injured.

HOUSES IN THE AIR.

Graphic Description of One of the Storm Features.

Sherman, Tex., May 16.—About the most graphical description of the storm given by any of the injured was that of W. S. Bostwick, who said:

"I was at Mr. John Irvine's house when I heard the noise of the approaching storm. Just as I looked out I saw Captain Berges' house blown into the air and then Mr. Shearer's house. The air was filled with great trees and timbers and every conceivable kind of article. I was fascinated, petrified, for I saw it was coming directly upon us and it could not be long coming upon us. It was a black serpentine cloud, twisting, writhing in the centre, but at the bottom it seemed to be moving steadily. I woke up from my slumber and called out to the family who were in the house and asked them not to run out. I feared that we would all be struck by flying timbers. Then came an awful crash; a sense of suffocation, and when it was over the house was gone and myself and family were scattered about the yard and under the debris. It was over in such a short time, I cannot give you an idea of how long it was."

The most miraculous escape so far learned was the case of the family of Captain Ely. The residence, quite a roomy brick structure, was razed to the ground, and but for the opportune presence of some heavy timbers standing upright in the debris and which sheltered them from the avalanche of brick and stone, they would have all perished, but as it was only one member, a little girl, was scratched and bruised.

THE DEMON'S BIRTH.

Storm Started Near Justin—Its Ravages in Various Places.

Denton, Tex., May 16.—The cyclone which cut out the heart of this county and Grayson county, just to the northeast, started within a mile of Justin, in this county. A terrific wind was experienced here. People were blown down, houses demolished and farm buildings completely removed.

Reports from Justin, Sherman and Gribble Springs are to the effect that $500,000 worth of property has been destroyed in the two counties.

At the town of Gribble Springs, eight miles north of Denton, five persons were killed and five others so badly wounded that they cannot live. The property damage is great.

A SECOND BLOW.

This Time Kansas Suffers From the Wind's Fury.

Concordia, Kan., May 18.—Another cyclone visited North Central Kansas yesterday afternoon. It is impossible to gather the details because the telegraph wires on the Missouri Pacific and Grand Island railroads are down. The cyclone started in the northern part of Clay county, south of the little town of Palmer and passed in a northeasterly direction through Riley county and into Marshall and Nehama counties. It crossed the Blue river at the junction of the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railroad and passed near the town of Axtell. The little town of Bodeville, in Riley county, was entirely swept away. Last night several were reported killed there and many injured, but nothing definite can be learned.

At Spring Valley, the storm demolished a church in which 150 people were worshiping. Many were injured. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Mason, suffered a broken leg. Surgical aid was asked for from neighboring towns.

The storm formed about 5 o'clock almost in the track of one that visited this section three weeks ago. The cyclone was followed by a heavy hail and rain storm, and great damage was done to crops.

TARSNEY'S PLUM.

Unseated in Congress He's Given a Seat On the Oklahoma Bench.

Washington, May 14.—The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nomination of John C. Tarsney, of Missouri, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Oklahoma.

Mr. Tarsney is a well-known ex-Congressman and comes from Kansas City. He held a seat in the present Congress, but it was contested and he was unseated. He served on the ways and means committee in the last Congress.

THE FRAUD GOES.

Louisiana Legislature Decides Not to Go Behind Election Returns.

New Orleans, May 15.—By a vote of 86 to 48 the legislature, in joint session at Baton Rouge, last night voted not to go behind the face of the election returns. This seats Murphy J. Foster, regular Democrat, as governor for the next four years, and R. F. Snyder lieutenant-governor. Seventeen of the Citizens' League voted with the regular Democrats. The motion not to go behind the returns would have been carried by a majority of four had the League voted the other way.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine

Prof. W. H. Piercy, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PIERCY, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

SCRATCH AND SCREAM

My baby broke out with a rash. He would scratch and scream. It would take two to hold him, and one to put medicine on him. We had to hold him sometimes an hour before we could get him quieted down. Afraid that they never saw such a face or body on any baby as on him. I had to tie his hands tight in a cloth, night and day, for five months. My sister had used CUTICURA, and I began to use it. *After only one application, he lay down and slept as he had not for a month,* poor little fellow. He has not a scar on him now, and is as fair and his flesh is as soft as any baby. While he had this disease I had to cut the sleeves out of his clothes, and put gauze underwear on him to keep him cool. I had to keep pieces of soft cloth around his neck, it was so wet with moisture from the sores, and I had to change the cloths sometimes ten or twelve times a day. Mrs. A. HAYNES, Lisbon, N. D.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR BABY HUMORS.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

CAPT. E. L. LYBARGER.

Now at the Head of the Ohio Department, G. A. R.

Columbus, O., May 14.—Greetings were exchanged this morning between the encampment of the state department of the G. A. R. and the organizations of the ladies. Much of the time of the morning session was spent in these courtesies.

CAPTAIN E. L. LYBARGER, Of Coshocton, O., Department Commander Ohio G. A. R.

The following are the officers elected before the noon recess: Department commander, E. L. Lybarger, of Coshocton. He is now a member of the state board of public works and president of that body; senior vice commander, Henry McLaren, of Wooster; junior vice commander, Henry H. Dunham, of Ashtabula; medical director, John A. Wilkins, of Delta. A ballot was taken for chaplain, but while it was being counted a motion to recess to 4 p. m. was made and carried. The candidates are: S. A. Corle, of Navarre; C. L. Winget, of Columbus, and John Phinnous, of Hocking county.

There was but one ballot for department commander, the only opponent to Capt. Lybarger being Henry Kissenger, of Dayton.

In the Woman's Relief Corps there was a long fight over the election of a department president. The candidates were: Emma Cressinger, of Ashland, and Emma Maxen, of Gallipolis. The latter is a school teacher and it was urged against her that she would not have the time to attend to the work of the office. Mrs. Cressinger was finally victorious, however.

OUR GROWING NAVY.

Two New War Boats That Show Finely On Their Trial Trips.

Delaware Breakwater, May 13.—The new cruiser Brooklyn, in charge of Capt. Sargent, the Cramps' shipmaster, went to sea on Monday for her builder's trial trip, and proceeded directly 50 shore about 75 miles to sea. The run out was made under forced draught, and consumed about three hours, during which time the cruiser developed a speed of 21.07 knots an hour, which is equivalent to 24 statute miles. This speed was more than a knot greater than the contract with the government calls for, which requires that the Brooklyn shall average 20 knots an hour. The average revolutions of the screws were 132 and the steam pressure averaged 155 pounds.

After the trial Edwin S. Cramp expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the result. There is little doubt that the Brooklyn will be a record-breaker on her official trial. The crack cruiser New York developed a speed of only 20.08 knots on her builders' trial and 21.01 on her official trial. This comparison is of value, as the New York belongs to the same class as the Brooklyn.

Santa Barbara, Cal., May 13.—The battleship Oregon has arrived from San Francisco. The run down the coast was a surprise to the naval officers, and Admiral Beardslee smiles with confidence when he asserts that the Oregon is the fastest craft of her class afloat. Her average speed on the downward journey was 13½ knots under ordinary draught. When called upon for a spurt, she logged 16.34 knots, and still had speed in reserve. President Scott, of the Union Iron Works, declared that his pet will exceed 17 knots without effort in her official trial, and this belief is also shared by Admiral Beardslee and the other members of the trial board. The official test was to have been made yesterday, but was postponed owing to the unfit condition of the sea.

Every man should read the advertisement of Thos. Slater on page 3 of this paper.

THE OREGON.

One of the Fastest Battleships in the World.

Santa Barbara, Cal., May 15.—On her official trial trip yesterday, the battleship Oregon covered 62 knots, the official government test, in three hours, 40 minutes and 48 seconds, making the magnificent average speed for the time over the course of 16.78 knots, or 19.35 miles an hour. This speed places her in the very front rank of ships of her class in the navies of the world, beating the Massachusetts, which had a record of 16.15 knots, and the Indiana, with a record of 15.61 knots. By her great performance yesterday, the Oregon has earned for her builders, the Union Iron Works, a premium of $175,000.

After the trial the Oregon went through maneuvers for three hours, in all of which time she behaved beautifully.

Irving W. Scott, president of the Union Iron Works, in speaking of the result said: "The trial yesterday makes the Oregon absolutely unrivalled among the ironclads of the world. She beats the Massachusetts for defense and offense, and only needed a trial to prove that she can carry these powers at a speed greater than any of her rivals. The average speed of 16.78 knots, practically for six hours, shows beyond a question her ability of sustaining great speed for long periods. In every respect her engine performance was without an equal."

KILLS DIPHTHERIA.

More Successful Experiments With the Roentgen Rays.

Columbia, Mo., May 15.—The experiments that have been going on at the state university electrical laboratory testing the effect of the Roetgen rays upon diphtheria baccilli, all confirm the theory that the germs may be destroyed by the rays. The last experiment was made with five guinea pigs, probably the first experiment of the kind upon a living animal ever made in this country. Two guinea pigs were innoculated with a culture of diphtheria. One of the pigs was exposed to the Roetgen rays for four hours. After 72 hours this pig showed no signs of diphtheria, and is just as lively as before, whereas the other pig which was not exposed to the rays, died within 28 hours after the injection, and the post-mortem showed that his death was due to the injection of diphtheria.

The Lemon Crop Affected.

Washington, May 14.—United States Consul Seymour at Palermo, Italy, reports to the state department that notwithstanding lemons are now bringing very fair prices in New York exports from Italy have fallen off very perceptibly. The lemon crop is large but recent rains and hail have destroyed much fruit or injured the keeping quality of others.

FOR SOUND MONEY.

Major McKinley Has a Circular Printed Giving His Record.

Canton, O., May 19.—McKinley for Sound Money" is the bold headline of a circular that will be mailed to inquiring correspondents from Major McKinley's own house, and in connection with letters over his own signature, beginning to-day.

While ex-Governor McKinley adheres to his announced determination to make no new declarations on public questions, there has been prepared for the use of his secretaries a sheet containing extracts from speeches and editorial articles to be sent out to inquiring correspondents.

McKinley wishes the country to understand that he is running on his record, and is making no promises either as to persons or policy. Therefore, in sending out this circular, Major McKinley offers his record as his reply to all queries.

Nevertheless, coming at this particular time, the circular will naturally and properly be construed as representing his present state of mind.

Of course he has hundreds of visitors and hundreds of correspondents who ask questions. He has a set of marked speeches to which he refers them, but the mail has swollen so greatly of late that it is simply impossible for Secretary Boyle to have long passages copied out, and "as a matter of convenience," so it is explained, this circular has been struck off. It was prepared by Mr. Boyle, but as it will be enclosed with letters bearing the ex-governor's personal signature, it may be accepted as a conclusive and authoritative statement. The printed copies have not yet been delivered, but will probably be finished some time this week.

The most important statement in the entire circular is original, and constitutes the opening catchline, followed by others arranged like this:

McKinley for Sound Money. His Congressional Record and Success Prove This.

The Republican Party Stands Opposed to the Unlimited Coinage of Silver Under Existing Conditions.

The Republican Party Stand Now, as Ever, for Honest Money.

Whatever Dollars We Have in This Country, Must Be Good Dollars—Worth 100 Cents. Whether It be Gold, Silver or Paper.

Then, in letters larger than the body type, comes Mr. Kohlsaat's recent article in the Chicago Times-Herald, in which he says:

"A year ago, in Thomasville, Ga., Major McKinley, when offered the delegates of three Southern states if he would declare for free silver, said in the presence of the editor of this journal: 'If the Republican platform declares for free coinage, I will not be a candidate. I would not run under a free silver platform.'"

Extracts are published from editorials and correspondence in various papers.

Then follows several columns of paragraphs from his addresses. Replying to Governor Campbell in 1893, he said:

"My voice and influence are in favor of the best money the ingenuity of man has devised. The people are not prepared to indulge in the speculation of free and unlimited coinage."

He selects from a speech at Canton, delivered in 1891, the following: "The Democratic platform declares in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, to be coined just as freely as gold is coined. From all sides comes 'No' to this declaration.

"Even from Democrats come the word 'No,' for they, equally with Republicans, want good money. I would rather that the flag I have the honor of carrying this year go temporarily down than capitulate with dishonesty or surrender to demagogy. Governor Campbell says he is willing to chance free silver. I am not willing to chance it."

At Ada, O., in 1891, he said: "In a word, we want no short dollars, we want no short weight; we want no short measure. I tell you, a 100-cent dollar won't keep company with an 80-cent dollar. It never did and it never will, and if there is anything we have the right to demand of our government it is that the dollar issues shall be fixed and unvarying in value, and represent a full dollar in every mart and market in the world.

"I voted for the restoration of the silver dollar. When I did it, we had but 8,000,000 silver dollars in circulation. When I did it, silver was more valuable than today. We have between 405,000,000 silver dollars to-day and that is as much as we can maintain at par with gold, with the price of silver that prevails throughout the world.

"I am opposed to free and unlimited coinage, because it means that we will be put upon a silver basis and do business with silver instead of with gold."

In none of the newspaper extracts or the speeches quoted are the articles given in full. There are stars all the way through them. From a speech in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, September 23, 1892, is the following:

"My fellow citizens, there is one thing that this country cannot afford to trifle with, and that is its currency, its measure of value, the money which passes among the people in exchange for labor and products of their toil or of the land. There is no contrivance so successful in cheating labor and the poor people of the country, as unstable, worthless and easily counterfeited currency. * * * The money of this country should be as national as its flag, as sacred as the national honor, and as sound as the government itself. That is the character of the money we have to-day. That is the kind of money which it is the paramount interest of every citizen of this country, no matter to what political party he may belong, to want to maintain and continue."

From the Congressional Record, June 25, 1890: "To tell me that free and unlimited coinage of silver of the world, in the absence of co-operation on the part of other commercial nations, will bring gold to a premium, is to deny all history and the weight of all financial experience.

"The very instant that you have opened up your mints to the silver bullion of the world, independent of international action, that very instant or in a brief time at best, you have sent gold to a premium. Then you have put it in a great measure into disuse, and we are remitted to the single standard—that of silver alone. They talk about silver being cheap money. I am not attracted by the word 'cheap,' whether applied to nations or to men, or whether it be applied to money. Whatever dollars we have in this country must be good dollars—as good in the hands of the poor as of the rich."

These extracts fairly reflect on the character of the circular which Major McKinley desires to have construed as representing his present views on the financial question. He is still in Cleveland, where he addressed the Methodist general conference yesterday. At his house, it is said, that the financial page was made up for no special purpose, and will not be sent out in quantities, and possesses no special significance.

HORRIBLE TORTURE.

That an Indian Chief Inflicted On His Nephew.

Seattle, Wash., May 18.—In jail at Juneau waiting trial on the charge of murder is Chief Ye Teetlesh, the Tye of the Moonan Indians, a small tribe of some hundred members, occupying Chicakikoff Island, 1,000 miles southerly from Juneau. The offense with which the old chief is charged is the murder by torture of his nephew, whom he accused of witchcraft.

The chief had a disease affecting his right leg which had gradually eaten the greater part away. He dreamed that his nephew had bewitched him, and on the strength of this he proceeded to inflict punishment due the crime.

The victim's knees were bent close back and in this position he was bound tightly to a tree. An iron band a quarter of an inch thick, was then placed around his face, sinking into the nose and covering the eyes, and this was also made fast to the tree so that he was unable to move his head in any direction. He was left in this position to starve to death. He lived five days. He was 20 years of age.

Bolln's Sentence.

Omaha, May 16.—Henry Bolln, ex-city treasurer, of Omaha, was to-day sentenced by Judge Baker, of the criminal court, to a term of nineteen years at hard labor in the state penitentiary, and in addition to pay a fine of $211,000. Bolln was for nearly four years city treasurer. His peculations commenced a few months after his election. His shortage was discovered last July. He was convicted on his second trial last week, the jury having disagreed on the first trial. Bolln is 55 years of age and 19 years practically amounts to a life sentence in his case.

Quintuplets All Dead.

Mayfield, Ky., May 15.—The quintuplets born in this city April 29 to Mrs. Oscar Lyons, are all dead. The doctors think death was the result of worry caused by the enormous visiting crowds.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Price 50 cents per bottle, sold by all druggists.

RED LAKE RESERVATION.

The First Claimant Came In Through the Transom.

Crookston, Minn., May 15.—The first claimant who entered the United States land office here to-day with intent to file on Red Lake lands came through the transom over the door. As his feet struck the floor he held his papers aloft and said: "Nine o'clock, gentlemen, I am the first